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# WEEKLY PEOPLE.

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## THE CIRCUS.

### COMMISSIONER WOODBURY THE LEADING ATTRACTION YESTERDAY.

**Secured Without Any Expense—Preceded By a Trio in a Chorus of Corruption and Extortion, He Indulges in a Lot of Pyrotechnics on the Dignity of Street Sweeping—Brusquely Departs, After Bluffing the Delegates—Samuel Gompers, and the Great Respect the Brewery Workers Entertain for Him.**

For the sake of variety the Central Fakirated Union at Sunday's meeting had a public official, Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury, to pose before them. A committee that had been appointed a few weeks ago to visit the commissioner to protest in the name of "organized labor" against the intended compulsory parade of the employees of the Street Cleaning Department, had secured the attraction without any expense to the circus.

Woodbury, who is a lanky, athletic man, with a determined bulldog face, shows his teeth when he talks, while his eyes sparkle. He was preceded by a trio composed of McMahon, Archibald and Healy, who sang a song of woe in regard to the treatment meted out to the employees of the Street Cleaning Department, not at the hands of "the worthy commissioner"—oh, no—but at those of his unworthy understrappers!

Healy stated that a large number of employees considered it a disgrace that they should be compelled to parade before their friends, from whom they wished to keep secret the fact that they were street sweepers. Healy also said that the street sweepers complained of the number of uniforms which they are compelled to buy during the year. He claimed to possess a number of affidavits of men who alleged that they had to pay \$35 to be put on as an "extra" and \$60 for a steady position. Healy offered to bring the commissioner before the Executive Council of the Street Cleaners' organization, if he desired, to get at the source of a corrupt undercurrent in his department. This council could most assuredly assist him to possess himself of a great deal of information which he would not otherwise obtain. Healy lamented the fact that the Street Cleaners would not be represented in the Fakiration without exposing themselves to persecution.

Woodbury in answer referred to himself as "the master workman of the department." "I stand for the department and the department stands for me." If there is any corruption in my department the guilty will have to go. Some have gone, others are going. I regard the reason given for refusing to parade as a peculiar one. The position as street sweeper is just as honorable as that of a fireman, engineer, policeman, or any other city employee. In many respects I regard it as above them. The man who is ashamed of his occupation is surely not the right one to perform the work which he is appointed to do.

Woodbury blew his own horn by saying, "I will go to Albany to secure the passage of a law placing the Street Cleaning Department on the same footing as that of the Fire and Police Departments, so that employees may secure pensions when they are no longer capable of performing their work. Personally I have looked into the eyes of every man of my department and I know that they are an honorable and well-drilled body, who, were they to parade, would win the sympathy and support of the people of New York, which would increase the efficiency of the department and give the city cleaner streets, even cleaner streets than those which my administration has given. I am not prepared to state now whether a parade will be held or not."

A delegate then complained that a street cleaner had been fined 25 days' pay. This the commissioner denied, saying it was only possible, under the rules, to fine him five days' pay.

"Tammany Drum Major" Johnson asked, "How is it that many of the steady force were laid off for a number of weeks?" Woodbury blamed the former administration (Tammany), for the "lay offs," as it had not left enough funds on hand to carry on the work properly.

The delegate of the Horse-Shoers complained that the horse-shoers of the department were compelled to work late into the night. He wanted to know if that could not be altered? Woodbury answered that he must have his horses ready in the morning before being put into service. This must be done at night. Through this system, he claimed, he was enabled to remove during the month of April, three thousand tons of garbage, more than the same month last year.

Woodbury left the fakiration apparently satisfied that he had bluffed the delegates. Some of them wished to question him a little further, but he brusquely informed them that he could not stay any longer. It is believed that nothing will come of the corruption charges, and that the street cleaners

parade will be held, Woodbury insinuating that one man with definite charges be brought before him.

Samuel Gompers, sent a communication in regard to the complaint of the Brotherhood of Painters against the Brotherhood of Carpenters for assisting the Amalgamated Painters in their "war for extermination" to the Brotherhood of Painters to be patient in their demand for the revocation of the charter of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, as he thought conciliatory methods would bring about better results.

The doubting Thomases among the delegates took little stock in the "better results" of Gompers' "conciliatory methods."

The marble cutters complained that three of their members who were sent to Pittsburgh by a New York employer, were discriminated against by the marble cutters there, who threatened to strike against them. These men received \$5.50 cents per day while the Pittsburghers only received \$4.00. A credential of the Central Fakirated Union was granted to these men in order that they might present their case to the Building Trades Council of Pittsburgh.

The Eccentric Firemen and Engineers, through their delegates, MacMahon, Healy and Stewart, again made a hullabaloo that "the bottle-washers and cellar-scrappers"—this with great emphasis—of the United Brewery Workers who did not care one iota about the desires and wishes of the Central Fakirated Union or the other one "higher up"—the American Fakirated Union of Labor, MacMahon made a few digs at Gompers, who didn't write enough letters to the Fakirated Union and the brewery bosses stating that the American Fakirated Union stood by the firemen and engineers. He moved that the fakirated demand of Gompers that he send answers to the different inquiries which are made through the Brewers Exchange (employees) wanting to know the American Fakirated Union's stand in the matter.

With the granting of this demand the meeting closed.

## NEW INJUNCTION USE.

**Strike Ordered Off by Court—Agreement Entanglement.**

Schenectady, N. Y., May 13.—The strike of the local union of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, commonly known as the tinsmiths' strike, begun twelve days ago, has been "settled" after a conference between committees representing the stove dealers and the employees. This action was undoubtedly hastened by the legal proceedings instituted by the employers, who had, through their attorney, Robert J. Landon, secured from Supreme Court Justice Chester, sitting in Albany, a temporary mandatory injunction ordering Fred E. Walton, the president of the local Metal Workers' or Tinsmiths' Union, forthwith to declare off the strike pending trial of the action instituted by William C. Vrooman, president of the Stove Dealers, Roofers and Metal Workers' Association of Schenectady, to enforce the terms of the contract made between the union and the employers' association in February, 1899. In the settlement of the strike both sides made concessions and the men agreed to return to work. They will receive \$3 a day for nine hours' work.

The mandatory injunction of Justice Chester was one of the most remarkable ever issued in a labor dispute. The petition of the injunction was based on a clause of the agreement between the union and the Stove Dealers' Association wherein it was stipulated that no strike could be ordered by the officers of the union until recourse had first been had to arbitration. The method decided upon was for each side to choose four arbitrators, and if they failed to agree the matter was to be referred to a judicial umpire, from whose decision there could be no appeal.

The stove dealers alleged before the Court that this part of the agreement was broken by the refusal of the union to submit certain matters in dispute to arbitration, and that a strike was ordered on May 1. Afterward, it was alleged, the strikers did appoint arbitrators, but when no agreement could be reached with the representatives of the employees, they declined to participate in the selection of an umpire. This left matters in very much the same condition as they were when the strike was ordered and Landon appeared before Chester to ask for the injunction.

By the terms of the injunction Walton was ordered to declare the strike off at once, and the union and its officers were enjoined from ordering another strike pending trial of the action.

Landon said that the decision of the Court marked a long step in advance in labor disputes, and that it was as much a victory for the men as for the employers, inasmuch as it established the validity of such contracts and provided a method for their enforcement in all similar disputes of the future.

The decision of Judge Chester constitutes a precedent and establishes the fact that unincorporated bodies, containing seven or more members, can be compelled to keep an agreement by injunction proceedings. The effect of the injunction is practically an order to compel the strikers to return to work. The injunction ordered the calling off of the strike, which left the men no other alternative than to go back.

**VELVET WEAVERS LOSE STRIKE.**

Manchester, Conn., May 13.—The velvet weavers who struck eight weeks ago in Cheney Bros' mills met this morning and voted to return to work to-morrow morning, when the mill will be opened by the company. The vote stood 60 to 33 in favor of returning. The men go back without obtaining any of their demands.

## BUILDING A TOWN.

### THE WAY THINGS ARE DONE IN THIS PRESENT YEAR OF GRACE.

**Capitalism Needs a New Settlement. So Orders It As It Would Anything Else. All Complete Except Inhabitants and They Will Be Provided.**

Pittsburg, May 11.—Clairton, a town in the upper end of Allegheny County, on a hill overlooking the Monongahela River, is a novelty in industrial development. Clairton now has a population of a dozen. Probably 1,500 men are employed in the place. There is building a hotel to cost about \$50,000. The town is putting down five miles of paved streets, and as soon as that much is done it will pave more. It has ten miles of sewers, as much of water and gas mains, an eight-room school-house is to be built, and plans are preparing for a Methodist church and for a United Presbyterian church.

By the time the farmers of Jefferson township are cutting their hay, Clairton will be in such a condition of municipal improvement, that it will be without many rivals among towns of its area in the world. The stranger, standing on the hill overlooking the shops and mills, and seeing the army of men at work on construction and on street improvement and building, would conclude here was a community of 6,000, but when the whistle blows the inhabitants leave the scene. Some of the men who work at Clairton live at McKeesport, some at Homestead, some in Pittsburg.

The underlying companies of the Crucible Steel Company are building at Clairton an enormous blast furnace plant, and have in construction gigantic mills for working up the product. The furnaces and mills will employ 2,000 hands, and probably more. It is a new plant, and being built on the farms of Jefferson township it was necessary to provide for the wants of the men who will operate the mills. This compelled a town, and the St. Clair Improvement Company came into existence to create the town. About 800 acres of land were bought. The improvement company organized, with W. H. Smith, president. A town was plotted on the tract, and a beginning was made last fall. Streets were surveyed and contractors went to work. Winter interfered with the job, but the return of spring has made Clairton lively for a place of its age.

It was decided to make Clairton a complete town at the start. The theory was that the employees to be cared for would be far more serviceable to the company if they could be tied down with a rag of property. The town at the start was proprietary. Lots were selling, and to that extent escaping the proprietary influence, but the streets and public conveniences are yet controlled by the improvement company. It is the intention to hold that control long enough to get most of the street paving and other public work completed, when a borough will be created, and the control of the place pass into the hands of the citizens absolutely.

While the street improvement is going on, provision is made for sewers, gas and water for every lot sold. The man who comes to buy a lot and build a house, finds that all he has to consider is his house. The rest is provided. Through avenues of magnificent oak trees streets have been cut, and water mains and sewers penetrate the midst of the forest. Curbstones are set under the big trees, grades are completed, and in a month the groves will see paved streets as substantial as any that exist anywhere.

The St. Clair Steel Company is building 150 houses, many of which are nearly completed. They are of excellent design, with gas, water, both and sewers. The four-room cottage has its bathroom, as well as the more pretentious one. The company will build another 100 houses when the first lot is completed. Many contracts have been let for houses for individuals.

**BORN INTO ABJECT MISERY.**

The Board of Governors of the Lyng in Hospital, in an appeal for funds for the support of the institution, states that in the Borough of Manhattan alone there are annually more than 25,000 women absolutely dependent on charity for cure in childbirth. The accommodations provided by the Department of Charities consist of only fifty-six beds.

**HIGH PRICES CAUSE STRIKE.**

Milwaukee, May 13.—There was almost a complete cessation of work yesterday on the buildings that are being erected in Milwaukee, owing to a strike of 400 hod carriers, who refuse to continue in their places of employment until the bosses act on their demand for an advance in wages from 25 cents to 30 cents an hour. The men say that the increase in the price of meat and other articles of food is the cause of the demand for higher wages. It is said that several hundred men in other trades will go out to-morrow in sympathy with the strikers unless the demand is met.

## WEAVERS CONFER.

**Encouraging Reports From All the Strike Centers.**

Textile Hall in Olneyville was the centre of considerable activity yesterday. There was a conference of delegates from the striking weavers of the American Woolen Company's mills at Fitchburg, Blackstone, Plymouth, Pascoag, Moosup and Webster with the executive board of the strikers at Olneyville, in which reports of conditions at the several strike centres were made in detail and plans were laid for fighting the company on the production of light-weight goods in the coming season unless there is a settlement brought about on the double-loom weaving of fancy worsteds. It was also decided that in none of the strike centres shall any conference be held with the Massachusetts State Board of Arbitration unless it should be a conference participated in by delegates from all the mills on strike.

One of the first things taken up was the matter of how many of the striking weavers in Olneyville had obtained work. It was found that only about 200 out of 1,160 have thus far failed to find employment of some sort and that they are able to continue the fight indefinitely.

Then there was a series of reports relating to the resources, local conditions and number remaining idle in each of the other strike centres.

In connection with the plan for finding other work for the strikers, to lessen the demands upon the relief funds, reports were made as to what had been done in each place. It was stated that only 40 out of the 128 strikers at Moosup have failed to find other work, 32 out of 130 at Webster. From Fitchburg the report was that less than half have secured other work, more than half of those who struck at Pascoag are at work, and more than half of the Saranac strikers have found employment.

In relation to financial matters, the strikers declared they are strong in funds for continuance of the strike, and that each place is in close touch with the others, and there is a general understanding that if the sectional collections apportioned to any one of the strike centres fails to produce what is required, the others are to make it up from the general fund.

Delegates from Plymouth said the weavers there had resisted pressure from the board of arbitration, the clergy and other influences to have them submit to a separate consideration of their strike, but they had refused to break away from the rest and will not consent to separate action.

Webster delegates told of notice having been given that if the weavers did not return to work on a certain date, their looms would be given to others, but that this would have no effect.

The Fitchburg delegates said that the weavers and the local management were all desirous of seeing the matter settled without friction, and that the workers there had been free from any disagreeable pressure or outside interference.

The Blackstone delegates said that the people there are as firm as any concerned in the strike since they have joined in it, that more than half of the weavers have found employment of some sort and are prepared to stand with the others.

Chairman McDermott said that the principal thing done in the conference was in relation to plans for preventing the production of light-weight fancy goods until the strike on the double-loom issue is settled, but he would not discuss the features of the plan. He said a statement was agreed upon in the conference which will be issued later.

After the conference there was a general mass meeting at Textile hall, at which several of the delegates spoke of the conditions in the several other strike centres.

## DEFENDS HIS INSPECTOR.

**Governor Murphy Now Says Child Slavery Stories Are a Lie.**

Trenton, N. J., May 13.—"There is absolutely no truth in that story," said Governor Murphy to-day when asked as to the correctness of the report that he had requested the resignation of State Factory Inspector Ward.

"I am satisfied that the labor laws are being pretty well enforced," the Governor continued. "If all the laws of the State were being as well lived up to New Jersey might be said to be reaching its millennium."

The Governor went on to say that there were undoubtedly violations of the law with reference to the employment of children under legal age, but he expressed his belief that the cases were isolated and that in the main the law was being lived up to.

"I am quite well satisfied," the Governor said, "that the lurid descriptions of child slavery that has been appearing in the newspapers are exaggerations. Perhaps the manner of conducting the factory inspections in the State have not been as rigid in the past as they should be, but I am satisfied that they will be all right in the future. The State inspector knows that his deputies must give their entire time to the work hereafter and that in the prosecution of his work he has the Governor at his back."

The Governor reiterated his statement of a fortnight ago that he will not personally go into the glass manufacturing districts to conduct an investigation into the child labor problem. He said, however, that he would have the matter thoroughly inquired into by Factory Inspector Ward.

## LOUISVILLE CAMPAIGN.

### SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF THAT CITY ADDRESSES ITS FELLOW WORKERS.

**Sound Reasons Why Workers Should Vote For the Party of Their Own Class—Relation of Working Class to Capitalist Class—The Way to Political Emancipation.**

Fellow workmen of Louisville and Jefferson County, the following address and Declaration of Principles are presented for your serious consideration:

The Socialist Labor Party of Louisville, Ky., in convention assembled, reaffirm our adhesion to the principles of international revolutionary Socialism, and to the clear-cut and uncompromising policy of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States.

Again, we reiterate our declaration that there are in this country to-day

**TWO SEPARATE AND DISTINCT CLASSES**

whose interests, both political and economic, are diametrically opposed, the one to the other; that these two classes are known as the capitalist class on the one side, and the wage-working class on the other. The capitalist class are the owners of the machinery of production and distribution; the wage-working class are the owners of their bodily energy, their muscular strength and skill, in a word, their labor power, which they must sell to the former for an opportunity to earn their bread.

The first is the possessing, the second the dispossessed class; the first the exploiting, the second the exploited class; the first the robber class, the second the robbed; the first the economic masters, the second the class of dependent wage-working slaves.

The first class, though creating no wealth, own virtually all of it; the second, though creating all wealth, own barely enough of it to keep them in working order, while they live and pay their funeral expenses when they die.

The capitalist class are the possessors; to-day of the machinery of production and distribution by virtue of their long-continued and systematic spoliation and robbery of the working class that alone produced it, and that they may wear the garb of respectability while in possession of their stolen wealth, they have secured for their spoliation and robbery the sanction of the law, the applause of the mob, and the benediction of the church. And this relation of possessing and dispossessed class, of exploiting and exploited class, of capitalist and wage-worker or plainly

## MASTER AND SLAVE

must and will continue so long as the capitalist class are permitted by the wage-working class to continue in possession of the machinery of government and the machinery of production. But this relation of capitalist master and wage-working slave, with its logical and legitimate fruits, ease, comfort, luxury and social prestige for the former, and ignorance, poverty, misery, wretchedness and social degradation for the latter CAN BE ENDED, BUT ONLY BY THE INTELLIGENT CLASS-CONSCIOUS action of the wage-working class themselves solidly organized, educated, drilled and disciplined to act together against the capitalist class, on both the economic and political fields, until they have wrested from the hands of their masters

**THE POWERS OF GOVERNMENT** and by means of these public powers possess themselves of all the machinery of production, distribution and transportation, the same theretofore to be owned collectively, organized democratically and operated co-operatively for the common good. And we are resolved to

## KEEP ON HAMMERING AWAY

with our work of agitation and propaganda among the members of our class, the wage-working class, until we succeed in awakening in your minds the spirit, the feeling, the consciousness of your class interest and the indispensable necessity of working class solidarity both in the shop and at the ballot box.

It is to the interest of the capitalist class to continue, at whatever cost, their ownership and control of the machinery of government and the machinery of production, in order that they may continue to live in luxurious ease and splendour show by exploiting and fleecing, and robbing their wage-working slaves. It is to the interest of the wage-working class to possess themselves of the machinery of production and distribution, so that instead of being obliged to sell themselves by the day, week or month, as the case may be, into wage slavery for an average wage, as the census of 1890 revealed, of \$17.00 out of every \$100.00 in wealth, they reduced (or for a wage still smaller as the census of 1900 will show), they may operate this machinery of production in their own interest and receive and enjoy the entire product themselves.

It is to the interest of the capitalist class to perpetuate

end this system because they suffer from it.

These two interests are absolutely irreconcilable and can never be harmonized so long as the two classes, capitalist and wage-workers, exist, notwithstanding the efforts of the labor fakir, the politician and the person to make you believe that "capitalists and workingmen are brothers and their interests mutual." If you continue to support and vote for the candidates set up by your master to represent and protect their interests, you will continue to suffer for your folly.

Will you in this campaign before casting your vote, consider the interests of the men, women and children of our own class, who are wasting away their lives in a never ending struggle for bread in the factories, sweat-shops and slave pens of capitalism, and give your support to the Socialist Labor Party, the only political organization that stands for their emancipation, or will you cast your vote for the political lackeys and hirelings of the capitalist class that strive to perpetuate their enslavement?

Will you not consider the long hours of toil, the unhealthy environment, the uncertainty of employment, the degrading conditions of life of the working class and cast your vote in this campaign to end their enslavement, or will you cast your vote to perpetuate it?

Will you not now give your adhesion and support to

## THE PARTY OF YOUR CLASS

whose fixed and immovable purpose is to organize the wage workers of the United States and all other honest citizens in sympathy with their historical mission, into a class-conscious body aware of its right and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the powers of government, and to use these powers once securely lodged within our hands for the purpose of restoring the land and all the means of production, transportation, and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of industrial war and social disorder, a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization?

Will you in this campaign strike a blow for your freedom and the freedom of your class or will you as usual vote to rivet more firmly upon your class the fetters of wage slavery?

The working class produce all the machinery of production, reproduce and preserve it, add to it by new inventions and increase its efficiency by improved processes. Why then should they turn this machinery over to the idle capitalist class, and then go and beg that class for permission to operate it?

Why should not the working class also own the machinery of production since they alone produce it and they alone operate it?

If the working class create all wealth, why turn over the greater part of it, or any part of it, to an idle, domineering, merciless master or any other sort of master?

Fellow workmen, the ballot is still in your possession. It is a valuable and powerful weapon when you learn how to use it in the interest of your class.

On the political field you outnumber your capitalist master ten to one. Plainly then

## THE WAY TO YOUR EMANCIPATION

lies through the ballot in the hands of the intelligent, class-conscious, resolute and determined men of your class.

In the words of the immortal Marx: "Workingmen of All Countries Unite; You Have Nothing to Lose But Your Chains and a World to Gain."

Socialist Labor Party ticket:

For Congress:

**JAMES H. ARNOLD.**

**FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEES.**

First District—Albert Schunz.

Second District—Charles Obermuller.

Third District—Lorenz Kleinhenz.

Fourth District—Frank Giffey.

Seventh District—James Doyle.

## WORK OF RUSSIAN CAPITALISTS.

A correspondent of a London paper, writing from Moscow, says that a feature of the agitation among the working classes in central Russia is the anti-foreign character it is assuming and which is evidently instigated by Russian capitalists. In some of the placards issued by the labor leaders the populace is exhorted to do away with the "foreign devils," a phrase apparently borrowed from the Chinese "Boxers." The line of argument adopted is that foreign capitalists, engineers, and managers have invaded the country for no other purpose than to make money out of the toiling Russian masses. Oppressed work-people are told to remember that lead and steel are cheap.

## MAIMING WOMEN WORKERS.

The Tin Can Workers' Union, of Chicago, has begun a campaign for a State law prohibiting female labor on machines in tin can factories. The fight is direct against the Can Trust, which recently filled the places of strikers earning \$2 per day with women at \$1 and \$1.25 a day.

The union declares that 90 per cent. of the women engaged in running the machines have lost one or more fingers and some of them their entire hand.

This prevents them from following any other occupation, and when they are among strangers they feel so humiliated at their misfortune that they seek to hide their injuries from curious eyes.

## A HOPELESS WRECK.

### CALIFORNIA S. D. P. STRIPPED BY UNION LABOR PARTY.

**True State of Affairs Rapidly Being Made Evident—A Former Advocate of the S. D. P. Goes Over to the Union Labor Party—Predicts Big Things.**

Emil Liess, who left the S. L. P. because that did not go fast enough, and joined the Kangaroo Social Democracy of California, because that was going to get there with a rush, now abandons the Kangaroos and goes wholly over to the fakirs. In an article almost five columns in length, published in Sunday's "Volkszeitung," and in which he gives a review of the street car men's strike in San Francisco, practically identifies himself with the Union Labor party of that city. This action on his part is undoubtedly due to the fact that the Union Labor party of California has reached the Social Democracy and is now stripping its bulk.

Mr. Liess puts in a few strong lies for Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco, and hails him in several times as the next governor. He ends up with the following:

"The Union Labor party as hitherto constituted, is surely not to my tastes, nor those of the Comrades who have up to the present time stood by our flag. This is not perhaps due to the fact that we thought ourselves bound by our party constitutions which forbids our affiliating with another party organization even if it is that of a labor party. But we are reckoning with the naked fact that the Union Labor party of California and the political echo of this strike will surely go beyond the boundaries of California. The little band of our party stalwarts is becoming smaller and smaller. During the strike week, I spoke to dozens of Socialists who from now on will no longer agitate and vote for our party, but that of Union Labor party instead."

"The masked Deleconites in our party, who still hold to the destructive anti-trades union tactics, and the philistine christian Socialists do agitate. On the evening of the great ratification meeting of the strikers, somebody bolted from the gallery. 'Who will be our next governor?' 3,500 men, amongst them many Socialists, arose to their feet and answered, 'Our Mayor Schmitz.' I am convinced that Schmitz will become the next Governor of California. The Union Labor Party is organizing all over the State and that will mean the end practically, of the Socialist party of California. She will continue as a propaganda organization only, and not as a political party. We are sorry that this is so; but it is better to take things as they are and not as they ought to be."

## TO THE UNORGANIZED.

**Forest City Alliance Issues a Call to Them to Join It.**

To the Wage-Workers of Cleveland, O.: Fellow Workmen—Those of you who have given any thought whatever to conditions under which the Working Class live and labor, in order to maintain life under capitalism, will certainly be aware of the fact that organization is absolutely necessary on the part of the workers in order to combat the onslaughts of the employing class. While we realize that it is utterly impossible for an economic organization to neutralize the economic law of supply and demand, that determine the price of our labor power, namely, our wages, we at the same time also realize that with an economic organization composed of class-conscious wage-workers, based upon the class struggle, we can compel the capitalists to at least pay us the market price for our commodity, labor power; whereas, unorganized, we are completely at the mercy of the robber class.

You will also be aware of the methods and tactics of pure and simple trades unionism, whereby the Working Class is so shamefully and treacherously misled by the labor fakirs; how, through the instigation and "settlement" of strikes and boycotts, according to "business principles," the workers are delivered to the Capitalist Class, bound hand and foot, and how, through the slogan of pure and simpledom, "No politics in the union," the workers are kept disunited upon the political field, for which service the fakirs expect to be rewarded by political jobs.

There presents itself now a field for a bona fide labor organization in which to perform a two-fold mission, namely: to combat the Capitalist Class and its ally the labor fakir; and such an organization we have in the S. T. & L. A. Therefore, Forest City Alliance, L. A. No. 342, S. T. & L. A., is convinced that it has a duty to perform for the Working Class in Cleveland, and it maintains that it is the duty of EVERY S. L. P. MAN, and every other working man of Cleveland that wants to be true to his class and to himself, to affiliate with our local in order to give effective battle for the emancipation of the Working Class.

Forest City Alliance, L. A. No. 342 meets every first and third Wednesday in the month at 8 p. m. at the Volksfreund office, 239 St. Clair street, corner Ontario, second floor.

The Committee on Organization.



## AN OPEN LETTER.

## THE MONEY QUESTION;

Or, Misfortunes of the Plain People.

A Fable by D. H. Rummel.

Mr. Bonsall:

As a treatise, your book—"Money, Its Nature and Function"—is a valuable work, indeed; but as a solution, or even a partial solution of the labor problem, I question its merits.

The conclusion at which you have arrived after your earnest research for the solution of the social problem—the conclusion inspiring the writing of your book—this conclusion, Mr. Bonsall, is not, as I see it, the fundamental cause. It is not logically final.

To illustrate: Turn to the preface of "Money, Its Nature and Function"; read paragraphs 3 and 4: "That class laws concerning money and monetized coin have been more potent in this direction [for despoiling the mass of people of its wealth] than all other factors combined." Study and investigation have thoroughly demonstrated to his [the author's] comprehension and understanding, so that to him it is no longer a theory, but is positive knowledge.

"When the workers of the world discover this fact, they will know that JUST and RIGHTeous laws concerning money, will cure the evil and bring to their rightful possessions."

Let us condense and analyze the foregoing: Class laws concerning money have been the most potent factors in despoiling the mass of people of its own created wealth; therefore, class law is the factor resorted to by those who would despoil the mass of its wealth.

Class law is the result of society's being divided into classes; therefore, if there were no recognized classes, there would be no class law, and no class to be despoiled. Hence, division is the most potent factor despoiling the mass of people of its own created wealth.

It has been said that selfishness is the one great despoiling factor. Granting this to be true, we would say that it is not individual, but rather class selfishness that is robbing the mass of people today. If class selfishness be the undesirable factor, why not eliminate it? This can be done by abolishing classes.

Why not become a unit rather than seek for the rewards due to unity; then, if the unit continues in selfishness, none but the unit is to blame.

Having arrived at this conclusion, I herewith submit the following for your consideration, trusting that it may be received, not as a criticism on your book, but rather as the earnest conviction of one who is also a reformer—a revolutionist.

D. H. RUMMEL.

Salem, Mass.

Many years ago while the moral law—the basic religious principle of all ages—was yet the torch lighting the faltering race in the highway of righteousness—at a time before the duty of man to man became eliminated by the destructive powers of avarice and greed—at a time before man's baser nature began shaping the trend of human events; at that time—a time of human perfection, not since enjoyed by man—there lived a people who never experienced the pangs of adversity other than those which were forced upon them from time to time by nature.

They lived happily, one for the other, in social harmony, amid the hills of a mountainous country; their city, which had a population of about ten thousand, lay at the foot and on the sides of great and rugged hills, which towering skyward raised their heads with kindly majesty, and, in defiance of the sun, received their crowns of spotless white.

In consequence of their location, they were troubled in summer with landslides—in winter, with the avalanche. These mountain terrors, like beasts, left their lair, in turn, to gratify their gluttony—swallowing at one gulp that which it had taken a generation to produce.

On April 22, A. D. 11—, the inhabitants were busily engaged in repairing the damage thus wrought, when suddenly, without any previous warning, the mountain on the west side seemed to be melting away; whole forests began to move; and huge rocks, torn from their foundations, were thundering down the mountain side, threatening to annihilate the city. The damage, however, did not exceed several thousand dollars, yet it so discouraged the populace that all work upon the ruins was indefinitely suspended.

On the second day after this discouraging catastrophe, a public meeting was called to consider ways and means of getting rid of the demon who at his own sweet will had thus far stretched forth his powerful arm to smite the people by robbing them of all they held most dear.

At this assembly many views were expressed with regard to their deteriorating condition. The most prominent feeling manifested was an invincible hatred for hill and valley; which feeling gave rise to the expressions of some absurd and radical opinions. Among these was a suggestion to level the mountains; but instead of adopting so radical a remedy, some of the cooler heads advised leaving the mountains and emigrating to the plains.

This idea at once received the approval of all. The cause of their trouble being very apparent, they voted unanimously in favor of leaving it behind; of emigrating to a "plain so flat that a level and plummet would not, at any time, need to be called into service while they were engaged in erecting the buildings of their new colony."

## THE NEW COLONY.

Five years after, situated upon a vast expanse of plain, could be seen a small city with about ten thousand inhabitants. As far as the eye could reach was one great level, unbroken by even a gentle slope to relieve the weird monotony. Terrified by the horrors visited upon them mid hill and valley, these people of the mountains had chosen this site which was decidedly the opposite of their old home. By so doing they satisfied themselves beyond a doubt that henceforth they could live uninterrupted by the enemy that formerly, at every moment, threatened to annihilate them as a people.

Up to this time the people had nothing to complain of. They agreed upon all questions concerning themselves as a colony.

Only once—when they had decided to give themselves a name—was there any noticeable sign of contention. The majority wishing the colony to become known as "The Republic," had created quite a dispute; however, after an ardent discussion lasting several hours, they mutually agreed to call themselves "The Plain People." This name was adopted in commemoration of their escape from the perils of the mountains to the safety of the plains.

It was a custom of the Plain People to hold an annual conference, similar in character to the last one they had held while yet among the hills. At these meetings a review of their social condition was taken; after which, new laws for the incoming year were adopted, if necessary. At one of these gatherings, their tenth anniversary, a bill was presented favoring a change in the material used as foundations upon which were constructed both the public and private buildings of the colony.

At present, these buildings, with few exceptions, were placed upon wooden foundations; and before the appearance of the foundation bill, no one had discovered that this was unsatisfactory material on which to build. However, as soon as it became rumored that the houses were not built upon substantial foundations, each citizen, that had the welfare of the colony at heart, went home to investigate for himself. By applying level and plummet, the houses, contrary to expectation, were found to be crooked, the sills and floors far from being level.

This at once caused a great deal of alarm; upon which the people, being anxious to save their homes from destruction, accepted the "Sound Foundation Principle" as their savior. Yet they could not all agree as to whether this measure was just exactly what was required to save them here on the plains from an impending fate, which seemed as horrible as that which had forced them to leave their mountain home.

One thing was known for a certainty: without a sound foundation their houses would not stand. It was this bald fact that had blinded them to the real cause of their trouble. They never thought of their foundation proper—the foundation upon which their wooden ones were grounded. Had they considered this, no doubt they would have become imbued with the idea that it was again time to emigrate; and ground their structures upon a firmer basis.

But, through blindness—a blindness to which the human race seems to have fallen heir—the question of "Sound Foundation" became a municipal issue, dividing the citizens into two factions: one wing advocating the "Sound Foundation" principle; the other, the "Foundation of Their Fathers."

Each wing having equally good arguments in support of its principle, created widespread confusion.

The strongest argument in favor of the "Sound Foundation" or "Stone Theory" was, that stone, being hard, and having no defective properties, will not bend under the intense strain that is brought to bear upon it; moreover, stone being used as a foundation, would not deteriorate with age.

The argument in favor of wood was, that it was not because of deterioration in the material of the foundation that the buildings suffered, as upon investigation the timbers themselves were observed to be perfectly sound and free from rot; and, furthermore, as to deflection, these same timbers, after being put to the test of level and straight-edge, were found to be entirely straight.

Amid this confusion of argument, a vote was taken, in order to ascertain the wish of the majority. This resulted in the adoption of the "Solid Foundation Bill."

Without a murmur, the result of the election was received; after which the people went to work, hand in hand, and began tearing out the wood foundations from under their buildings—replacing them with stone—contenting themselves with the thought, that, after all, the majority may be right; and perhaps "Sound Foundation" was just what was needed to save themselves from destruction.

The public building, in which the citizens felt a certain pride, was the first to undergo this change, because as some one said: "If we do not first ground our public concerns on a solid basis, we need not look for desirable results from our private ones." How true that statement! Yet how DARINGLY unneeded!

Thus, for five years, during which time they were engaged in rectifying the deleterious effects of weak foundations, the people enjoyed such unparalleled prosperity that the most skeptical citizen became converted to the "Sound Foundation Policy."

The time for the annual conference of the Plain People was again at hand. At this meeting Mr. Russell—the man who had presented the foundation bill—was to speak, and also to submit other bills for the consideration of the people. The bill which he had presented five years ago had made him very popular; in fact, so much so, that he had little, if any, opposition; and it was very apparent that any bill he might propose upon this occasion would receive public approval.

On the eve of the national day, Mr. Brown—a wood foundationist—who knowing Mr. Russell as a crafty politician, ventured a surprise upon the more popular citizens by speaking to the people from the steps of the public building.

He opened his address by saying: "Fellow citizens, I come before you this evening probably rather unexpected; however, I trust that you will all agree, before I get through, that it is for a most important cause. I have prepared a bill, ladies and gentlemen—a bill in support of the old and original foundation of our fathers." His statement was received with hisses, that came from all parts of his large audience. This seemed, at first, to embarrass him; but confident that he had a good argument in store for the support of his theory, he stepped defiantly forward a pace or two, and resuming, said: "Gentlemen, if you give me your attention for a moment—I'll not detain you long—I will prove to you that this is not a time for hissing, but rather a time for alarm. The very institutions you thus sanction with your hisses—these institutions are fast crumbling, and

in a short time, if not prevented, will lie in ruins at your feet.

"Believe me; I come not here to theorize; neither do I speak for selfish purposes. Your interests are my interests; if any great calamity should befall the people of this plain, I, too, would suffer in consequence."

Turning partly around and pointing to the building, he continued: "This building, the pride of the plains, I call as a witness to prove to you the truth of what I am about to say. In the past five years of so-called prosperity, the citizens of this land have been so busily engaged in displacing their old foundations that they have not had the time to consider whether the ones they have accepted have any merits. If I, without evidence at hand to prove my statement, were to say that you people have been displacing good foundations with poor and destructive ones, you would not believe me. But mark you!—to-morrow we celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of this city. At the beginning of the eleventh year, stone was substituted for wood; the first change being made under this very building, which at that time had been standing firmly grounded for ten years. Why did you make the substitution?" (A voice: "It had settled one inch on the northwest corner.") "I will give you the strength of the argument," he replied, "and say that in ten years' time this building had settled one inch; but what say you, ladies and gentlemen, if I tell you that in the five last years this building, grounded upon a stone foundation, has settled double, may I trouble that number of inches? If it keeps going down at this rate, how long, I ask, will it be till the people of this country will see it lying in ruins at their feet? What is the cause of it? Ah, now are we beginning to reason with each other!"

"Science has proven that the formation composing the earth in this locality has the properties of quicksand; and if a heavy substance like stone be placed on one spot for any length of time, it will eventually disappear—it will sink into the earth and not appear—it will sink into the earth and not appear. Now be candid; consider what this demonstrates. It proves that a house built upon a stone foundation will sooner or later fail.

"In conclusion I can but add: Since our buildings are sinking in consequence of their foundations; and since by this the lives of our people are in jeopardy, let us, for the sake of humanity, substitute something lighter in weight. First, last, and for all time, let us substitute the light foundations of our fathers!"

The meeting closed amid cheers and applause. So enthusiastically did the crowd become that the speaker narrowly escaped being carried in triumph on the shoulders of his fellow men. For the time being it was evident that he had reversed the flow of public opinion.

He had produced a good argument in support of the wood foundation, proving his theory with facts that none were able to gainsay; to deny or refuse to accept his evidence would have been the height of folly. It was not a fatal display of ignorance on the part of him who tried it.

Three facts he endeavored to impress upon the minds of the citizens: 1. That there was cause for alarm. 2. That this was due to the unstable condition of their buildings. 3. That the buildings were sinking in consequence of their foundations. These were facts that had their result—results such as ever have led the majority (the unscrupulous and overconfident) of our race into bondage.

In his argument the speaker cunningly left the impression that the stone foundation was the cause of all their national ills. He did this in spite of the fact that scientists had proven this plain unfit for the support of any structure, regardless of the material used in its foundation.

For some reason, peculiar to his social standing, Mr. Brown did not attempt to make the Plain People acquainted with their true condition; he did not tell them that either stone or wood makes a safe foundation if properly grounded. This fact should, by all means, have been made known, the people should have been told that their city was built upon quicksand; and that even though they were to substitute a foundation as light as cork, the result would be the same—the buildings would keep on sinking of their own weight. Had the people known this, the sooner would they have tried to establish themselves upon a safer plain. They would not have had their foundations to worry them, at least, not until they had discovered a safe plain upon which to place them.

However, being ignorant with regard to the facts concerning their trouble, almost accepting as a panacea for their social degeneration, the retrogressive measures advocated by Mr. Brown.

To retrograde—to go back to the foundation of their fathers—would not be a means of ridding themselves of the cause of their troubles; it would not even result in making the cause more apparent. On the contrary, it would be a very slow method for discovering that which at present was within the grasp of their comprehension; a little help at this time was all that was required to make them see clearly. To go back would mean to travel again the thorny round of discontent—round again till the real cause would, sure as fate, bud and blossom, like a hurtful weed, in the garden of their expected prosperity.

Oh, that this age could have lent them a helping hand!—this age with its vast experience of cause and effect. If it had been possible to tow their stranded bark of state safely into the harbor of modern intelligence, there to repair and fit her for the voyage on the sea of life, how much further on the road of human possibilities would we now be!

If, with our modern electric facilities for communication, we had a wire connecting this age with that, we would say to them: We, too, at one time, thought that we were suffering in consequence of our foundations; but, unlike yours of stone and wood, ours were silver and paper; which material, later on, owing to the condition of our social plain, was displaced by gold. After silver and paper were once lost to us, we did not try to re-establish them as foundations; we accepted gold in spite of the fact that by its use it became more apparent that the rich were growing richer, and the poor poorer; the wealth of the nations concentrating in the hands of the few.

The concentration of wealth was seen to be the ultimatum, even in the day of silver and paper; and the adoption of gold had no other effect than to bring the trend of events to a climax. Through gold our age reached its inevitable goal much sooner than it would have done had our people refused

to part with the foundations of their fathers—silver and paper.

Evolution, you people of the plains, never ceases to evolve. That which is once adopted will bear its fruit in the course of time. It is by the fruit the tree is known—if you would know the nature of the tree under which the human race takes shelter, taste of its fruit; if the fruit is discovered to be bitter, cut the tree down—cut it down rather than stunt its growth by reactionary measures. Rather than retard its growth, prune and cultivate it—make it bear its fruit more abundantly; by so doing its fruit will become more perfect. The more perfect the fruit of a tree that bears bitter fruit, the better will that fruit become; and the more readily will the callous tongue be made to taste of its bitterness. Such is nature's way of forcing education upon the careless and indifferent race.

"Cut it down—cut it down; spare not the useless tree;

It spreads a harmful shade around; It spoils what else was useful ground. No fruit for years on it we've found— Cut it down—cut it down.

Cut it down—cut it down, and burn the useless tree;

For other use the soil prepare: Some other tree will flourish there; And in our vineyard much fruit bear. Cut it down—cut it down."

## SIGNIFICANT LEGISLATION.

Canadian Parliament Passed Several Important Capitalist Measures.

Ottawa, May 11.—The present session of the Dominion Parliament has been the shortest on record, with one exception, and that session was in no way important.

In many respects the meeting of Parliament on this occasion has not resulted in passing any very important legislation, but two bills which were introduced are of the highest significance. One of these was from the Minister of Railways for the purpose of appointing a Railway Commission, and the other from the Minister of Labor to prevent strikes and lockouts on railways by the adoption of compulsory arbitration.

Probably one of the most important bills which has been placed on the statute books was that giving the Canadian Pacific Railway power to increase its capital stock by an additional \$20,000,000. Certain concessions were obtained by the government from the company for granting these powers.

There were a large number of railway bills passed. Among these are two for transcontinental roads. One of them is the Mackenzie and Mann proposition, which will connect the various roads they have built in Ontario, Manitoba, and the Northwest, and proceed by the Pine River Pass right on to Fort Simpson. The other charter which has been granted is known as the trans-Canada route. About 100 miles of this proposed road has been surveyed, and only a very few miles built. It starts at Quebec and ends on the Pacific coast.

This railroad legislation is of the utmost importance, as it shows the efforts Canada is making to open up her territory. Her statesmen believe that after this is done the acquisition of great industries will be easy.

Considerable legislation has been adopted affecting the Yukon territories. The Dominion Government has now realized that the Yukon is a permanent mining camp, and therefore is proceeding to deal with it on these grounds. Representation will be given to the Territory in the next session of the Dominion Parliament. The bill, which has just become law, provides that the Territory shall become an electoral district, and return one member. Those who are qualified to vote are British subjects of the full age of twenty-one years, who have resided in the Yukon for at least twelve months. With an unsettled population, this gives the practical and absolute control of the district into the hands of a very few men of the commercial class, or those who have paying claims. The polling will take place twenty-eight days after nomination day, and a voters' list will be made up by enumerators, the returns to be posted up in two of the most public places within the electoral division. The oath of qualification to be taken by electors reads as follows: "You swear that you are of the male sex and a British subject, and that you are not an Indian; that you are of the full age of twenty-one years, and that you have resided in the Northwest Territories for at least twelve months, and in this electoral district for at least three months, immediately preceding the issue of the writ of election."

It is just probable that the Hon. G. H. Ross, the present Commissioner of the Yukon, will be the governor candidate in the Yukon when the election comes on. The bill provides that the election must be held before January 1, 1903. The election will therefore take place some time during the present year. It is also said that if Mr. Ross decides to contest the seat, he will in the very near future be given a position in the cabinet, as well as a seat in the commons.

PEASANTS NOT FREE.

You do not change a man's state by calling him another name. The liberation of the serfs was merely a juggling of words; the Russian peasant is not and never has been free. England paid its colonists millions and set their negro slaves free. Russia liberated the serfs by ordering them to pay to the state an amount equal to the capitalization of the dues their landlords extorted, plus the cost of collection. The contention of the peasants was that they were unable to pay the sums the landlords demanded, as being beyond the yield of the land occupied. The annual levies are more than the dues used to be; the tenants got into arrears; the forty-nine yearly payments which were to bring about the "redemption of the land," will not balance the outlay, and to all intents and purposes the payments are imperial taxes and permanent.—The Outlook.

## TYPE WRITING

Agreements, notices of meetings, consultations and all kinds of typewriting done at the shortest possible notice.

K. PRYOR,  
2 to 6 New Route St. New York.

## MUNICIPAL PLATFORM

Of the Socialist Labor Party of San Jose, Cal.

The City Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, held at S. L. P. Headquarters, 42 El Dorado street, San Jose, on March 22, 1902, adopted the following platform:

The Socialist Labor Party of San Jose, Cal., in convention assembled, endorses the principles, policy and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party of America in the political field and of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance in the economic field.

Whereas, As the only political organization of the working class we recognize the necessity of aggressive trades unions to fight for working class interests only, therefore, we call upon all wage workers to form themselves into a class-conscious, economic organization, backed up by a political party that stands first, last and all the time for the overthrow of the capitalist system of wage slavery, and the establishment of the Socialist Republic—a republic in which there will be collective ownership and co-operative operation of all the means of production and distribution—a republic in which he who wishes to live by his own labor shall have abundant opportunity, while those who wish to live on the labor of others, as the capitalists and their parasites live to-day, will be given the opportunity to go to work or starve.

Resolved, That we endorse the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, the only economic organization organized on class conscious lines and using the best method of striking: that is, at the ballot box.

Whereas, in order to successfully fight the battles of the working class it is necessary that we have a staunch, true and fearless press; that the WEEKLY and DAILY PEOPLE have proven to be such, and that we are proud to help support and maintain a press conducted so ably.

Resolved, That we pledge our support and call upon all wage workers to support the WEEKLY and DAILY PEOPLE, the official organs of the Socialist Labor Party.

The Socialist Labor Party enters this contest as it enters all political contests, for the purpose of affording the wage workers and all honest and intelligent citizens an opportunity to cast their ballots in a manner that will count unmistakably for working class interests, and that under no circumstances shall be capable of being constructed as an approval of or acquiescence in capitalist class rule.

The condition of the working class is determined by the wage system under which the workers must sell their labor power to the capitalists, who own the land, mills, shops, factories, railroads, mines, etc., and must accept as wages a small portion of what they produce, leaving the greater portion (not less than three-fourths of their product) in the hands of the capitalist class. The master class, in order to enforce the wage-slave system, must control the political power of City, County, State and Nation.

It matters not which branch of the controlling capitalist class is in power, the Republican branch, the Democratic branch of the reform parties, all are capitalistic and all use the courts, the police and the military for the purpose of keeping the workers in subjection. They also control the educational institutions and teach false economics, false patriotism, false morals to the young to justify their position. The issue of "honest" government is a dispute between plunderers and their accomplices. The capitalists save a good deal of money by being allowed to break the laws. For this purpose they need the help of the politicians. Honest politicians would not help them break laws, hence they need dishonest politicians. They now denounce the politicians because they demand from the law-breakers a share of what they gain by breaking the law. The capitalists want no such division of spoils. They want politicians who are corrupt enough to let them break the law, but who are too honest to demand something for the corrupt service.

We realize that the working class cannot gain its full emancipation by carrying the election in a town or a city; in fact, not until we carry the whole country. But meanwhile much can be done to relieve the misery and suffering of the workers by controlling the municipal government. The Socialist Labor Party of the city of San Jose calls upon the wage workers to rally round its banner, and presents to them, besides its national platform, the following municipal program and demands, which every candidate of the party is bound to uphold:

First, That in view of the fact that a capitalist judge, obeying his class instincts, has seen fit to deny the right of the Socialist Labor Party to appear on the ballot under its party title, through a false interpretation of Section 1188 of the Political Code of the State of California, which especially provides for any political movement to appear on the ballot under its party designation, providing it has secured the necessary number of signatures to its petition, we demand the enforcement of the following ordinance, which would compel political parties to appear on the ballot under their proper titles, and not as at present under the farcical, hypocritical and suspicious designation as "Independent."

Article II, Chapter 1, Section 2 of the San Jose City Charter: The Mayor and Common Council shall prepare and submit to the qualified electors of the city for adoption, at a general or special election, a proposition embodied in an ordinance regulating primary elections within the city to choose delegates to city conventions, held to nominate candidates for city offices, and until such proposition embodied in an ordinance has been adopted by a majority of the qualified voters voting at such election, a candidate for an office to be filled

at a city election can be nominated only in the manner provided in Section 1188 of the Political Code.

Second, The city to acquire street railways, lighting plants and all public functions requiring franchises from the city, the same to be operated (not for profit to reduce taxes of the property owners) but for the benefit of the employees, the employees to manage the same co-operatively, under control of the city administration, and to elect their own superior officers, no employee to be discharged for political reasons. Surplus revenue over the cost of operating public utilities to be used to increase wages and the establishment of a sick and disabled benefit fund, for employees, and to improve the service.

Third, The city to acquire vacant lots within the city limits and erect thereon sanitary and comfortable houses, with modern conveniences, to be let by the city to the workers at a rental calculated on the cost of repairs and administrative expenses.

Fourth, Free medical attendance to be furnished at the homes of applicants when necessary; also medicines, food, etc.; depots to be established to furnish the people, at cost, food, fuel and other necessities now sold at prices largely in excess of their value.

Fifth, That the opportunity for a thorough, free and universal education be extended to the children of all classes alike. We condemn the action of the City Board of Education in advertising for, receiving and distributing cast-off and diseased clothing of school children; we demand that new and sanitary clothing and food be furnished to school children where necessary; that the laws against child labor be rigidly enforced; that all school books be furnished free to all.

Sixth, Abolition of contract labor on all city works. Direct employment of labor by the city. The city to adopt means for the relief of the unemployed; that all employed by the city receive at least \$3 per day. Eight hours to constitute a day's work. Equal pay for women.

Seventh, All that can be done during the continuance of the capitalist system to meet the problem of the unemployed is to liberally grant funds for the immediate relief of the distressed, and the employment of the idle on public works and in municipal industries.

Eighth, We demand that the tax assessors do their full duty by assessing all property at its full value, and that said property be taxed to the full extent required for the carrying out of the measure of public relief and improvements herein contemplated.

Ninth, In all cases where the workers are obliged to strike against oppressive conditions imposed on them by the capitalist class, the city government shall furnish all possible aid to the strikers.

Ten, Fellow workers, cease voting for your oppressors and masters; cast your ballots for your emancipation, for your own class interests.

Vote the following ticket straight—your ticket—or do not vote it at all.

## Socialist Labor Party Candidates.

For Mayor,  
E. B. MERCADIER.  
For Councilman-at-Large,  
J. PETERS.  
For Councilman First Ward,  
E. E. ROUNER.  
For Councilman Four Ward,  
FRED HAMANN.

Public meetings held every Wednesday and Saturday nights at Corner Market and Santa Clara streets.

Headquarters Socialist Labor Party, 42 El Dorado street. Free Reading Room.

## THE LITHO LOCKOUT.

It Causes Some Discussion and Revelations Among Lithographers.

The lockout in the lithographic industry is causing much discussion and producing some revelations of the workings of pure and simple unions. The feeders are wondering why it was that the Lithographers' International Protective Association should appeal to the poster artists and the stone grinders for assistance instead of asking the assistance of the feeders who work right next to them and can take their places, if necessary. The feeders think the conduct of the L. I. P. is due to the little estrangement arising out of the strike at McLaughlin Bros., Brooklyn, when the feeders took the places of the pressmen in retaliation for a similar trick on the part of the L. I. P. The feeders threaten a repetition of the McLaughlin dose if the L. I. P. doesn't treat them fairly in the present difficulties.

Then there is a story being circulated that throws quite a light on the peculiar internal machinery of the L. I. P. According to this story, when the McLaughlin Bros' strike was on, Wm. Long, president of N. Y. S. A. No. 1, L. I. P., induced the foreman of the transfer department, named Hayes, to stop work. As a result, Hayes now holds Long's promissory note for four hundred dollars. Recently charges were preferred against Hayes, who is now employed in the transfer department of Klim, Linder & Bauer, corner Rose and Pearl streets. It was alleged that he was making too many transfers a day. He was tried. Among the members of the so-called "trial board," was one Ike Gardiner, who is said to be a sport, a promoter of fake fights, and the keeper of a Suffolk street dance hall. The trial board found Hayes guilty and fined him \$300 TO BE PAID IN FIFTEEN DAYS.

As Hayes is not paid that much wages in fifteen days or anywhere near it, the question arises, "How can he be expected to pay the \$300 fine?" Hayes has the promissory note of \$400 that might be utilized in settlement, but then—and here speculation commences again.

This story is being circulated rather freely. One of the trial board has offered \$25 for information leading to the discovery of the way in which it leaked out.

## Trades' &amp; Societies' Directory

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee, representing the Sections, meets every Sunday, 10 A. M., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets every third Saturday at 8 P. M., at 83 Prospect street, Jersey City. Secretary, George P. Hirschfeld, 93 Prospect street, Jersey City.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every first and third Tuesdays at 8 P. M., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary, Ed. McCormack.

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Wednesday, 8 P. M., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL NO. 307, meets second Thursday at above hall. Visitors are welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets second and fourth Sunday of month at 10 o'clock A. M., at 235 E. 38th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scandinavian Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren."

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets first and third Sunday of month, at St. Louis Hall, 443 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 P. M., at Club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P. Headquarters and free reading room, 205 1/2 South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 P. M., 107 1/2 North Main street. PEOPLE agent, L. C. Holler, 205 1/2 South Main street.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every second and fourth Friday, 8 P. M., S. L. P. headquarters, 853 Grand avenue. Westville Branch meets every third Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome.

SECTION CLEVELAND, OHIO, S. L. P. holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor.

HEADQUARTERS SECTION SOMERVILLE, S. L. P., 437 Somerville avenue, Somerville, Mass., will be open every evening and all day Sundays. Papers and books on Socialism for sale. Free reading room.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Section Erie County, S. L. P., meets first and third Saturday, 8 P. M., in Florence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee street. Every body welcome.

PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A., 345 S. T.



## USEFUL RELIGIONISTS.

## A Hawaiian Society That Has an Ancestry Running Back Through Many Centuries.

Globet d'Alviella, in his pleasant "Evolution of Religious Thought" tells of the peturbation and horror of the good Bishop of Exeter, who would burn a man at the stake if he could, when he found what the real practices of the Salvation Army were. The Bishop had allowed the light of his grace to fall upon the members of the Army, and he had even encouraged them as he looked upon them as toys to keep the people quiet. But the Bishop's approbation was turned to disapprobation when he received a handbill which announced that a certain captain at a certain time and a certain place would preach the gospel of the Lord while standing on his head. The head referred to is the captain's own, individual head, and not the head of the Lord. The Bishop's indignation was intense, but as he relates it himself, it became intense, "Because," as he would, "He not only advertised that he would preach standing on his head, but he actually did it."

Were this not a sacred subject we might here remark that this was a striking instance of praying on his mind, but we restrain ourselves to go on with the story.

The seeming oddities of religion are like the seeming oddities of business. Men, when they are advertising themselves or their wares, will go to strange lengths, and will indulge in practices that are often repulsive and ridiculous. But all the time those oddities have a well defined purpose, and the carrying out of that purpose is the one thing in view. The outward trappings of religion are the advertisements that draw a crowd. Religion itself is part of the great machinery of society, is one of the things that reflects accurately the industrial and social conditions of the time. That Salvationist, standing on his head and praying, instead of like Tommy Tucker, singing for his supper, pictures accurately the use to which religion is put, and the motive power that keeps it moving at all times.

The social nature of a thing must have its political manifestation, and it does at all times. The chalk-eating, vinegar drinking, pinched, anemic Epworth League has made herself felt in legislation, and a long series of idiotic excise laws may be traced to this social source. The study of what produces that source is one of the most interesting among all the interesting things in social phenomena. The Rev. F. G. Lee, who is high among the most scholarly of the men in the Church of England, and who is further a person to whom sociology is an unknown field, adduces an interesting proof of this in his "Life of Cardinal Pole." He says:

"Henry VII and Edward VI most cruelly punished those of the Old Faith, just as the Jews and Mahomedans had been proscribed in Spain. The Inquisition of the last-named country was not in any true sense of the word ecclesiastical, but was distinctly a political and royal institution. The sovereign absolutely nominated its chief rulers and officers, whether clerical or lay, and dismissed them at his will. Their jurisdiction was exclusively from the king, while the emoluments accruing from all money payments, fines and confiscations, were invariably paid into the monarch's treasury-house. The Inquisition consequently, as cannot be denied, was a political institution. Its authority began, continued, and ended in the crown."

What is here brought forward as the political nature of religion is due, of course, to the fact that the church, no matter what may be the hue it takes on momentarily, and no matter what may be the quarrels among its beneficiaries concerning the division of the souls and the spoils, is a portion of the machinery of society. The church is not a thing of the next world. It is most intensely of this world, and without worldliness, without the most absolute fitness to be the handmaid of the state, the church would not live a day, excepting in memory.

Consequently those priests are right who say that it is the mission of the church to make this working class content with their lot. Those ministers are right when they throw themselves against any movement that makes against the existing state. They are the servants of the state, just as the church in Spain was the servant of the state at the time of the Inquisition. Woolsey's "International Law" defines the state as "a community of persons living within certain limits of territory, under a permanent organization, which aims to secure the prevalence of justice by self-imposed laws." That definition is exact, and abstract. It does not recognize the most obvious of all things, so obvious that all but Socialists overlook it, that the state, in its aims, recognizes justice as being the right of all classes, but for that all allow. So but one, and that class that is industrially and therefore politically uppermost.

In theory, religionists have contributed much to the literature that is quoted maximally, but practiced only by the inefficient. Butler says in an owl-like and solemn way in his "Analogy between Natural and Revealed Religion": "Public determinations would really be the result of the united wisdom of the community, and they would faithfully be executed by the united strength of it. Some would in a higher way contribute, but all would in some way contribute to the public prosperity, and in each would enjoy the fruits of his own virtue. And as justice, whether by fraud or force, would be unknown among themselves, so they would be self-sufficiently free from it in their neighbors." All this would be if what? If the earth were sufficiently virtuous. Apostles of virtue, if we look upon the preachers as such, have been preaching virtue for nearly 1900 years, and it looks as though their job would hold out a few months longer. If those men were imbued with the true spirit, if they believed what they preached, if they practiced what they preached, and if their

system was a sane one that took into consideration facts and not dogma, they could render the earth a paradise in a few years.

Give the Socialist the opportunities the church has had: give an equal number of men, and all the advantages of buildings and freedom from persecution, and a year would show to the world that the churches had the wrong way to reach the ideal of Bishop Butler, and the Socialist had the right way.

The turns and twists of theology, and the ignorance of theologians lead them into other extravagances worse even than those of Bishop Butler. Paley, in his "Natural Theology," says ingeniously, with a smile that must have been child-like and bland, "Generally speaking, the preservation and happiness of sensitive creatures, appears to be the great object of creative exertions and conservative Providence." It was manifested in the wiping out of St. Pierre, and in the innumerable accidents that have made the pages of the daily papers read like the varied account of a slaughter house.

Excuse for Providence for what Providence never did, and attempts to attribute to Providence things of which he was innocent, have always been special delight of the religionists. If there comes a ship wreck: it was Providence, Providence even took part in the last presidential election in this country, and if we remember aright it was Providence that made the wheat crop of Europe fail, and thereby brought good times to Kansas.

But behind all this Providence, business is carried on in the same old way. There is one great, one mastering figure in history, and he might almost be called a junior partner of Providence. That man was Moses, and if ever there was a captain of industry born out of his generation, that man was Moses. He might, in reincarnation, have sufficient to make a Napoleon, and leave a little for a few other genies of the time. To-day his fragments would make a Carnegie, a Rockefeller, a Rhodes, and say a Keller, who is now doing feats of magic at the Victoria Theatre. Josephus says of Moses: "But as for Moses himself, while the multitude were irritated and bitterly set against him, he cheerfully relied upon God, and upon his consciousness of the care he had taken of those his own people. And he came into the midst of them, even while they clamored against him, and had stones in their hands ready to dispatch him. Now he was of an agreeable presence, and very able to persuade the people by his speeches; accordingly he began to mitigate their anger, and exhorted them not to be mindful of their present adversities, lest they should suffer the benefits that had hitherto been bestowed upon them to slip out of their memories."

That was Moses. We see his occurring over and over again. All the men in all the pulpits of this country will to-day unite in being the Moses of their time and generation. Like him they have a work to do. They have a people to pacify. They have things to explain. And Providence is just as handy now as he was then, and his people are just as easily fooled. But there is other work now, work that never occurred to Moses, to the Inquisition, and that even Butler never dreamed of though he lived late.

The Hawaiian Evangelical Association is a residential firm of Christian makers, but it does business in this country through the Associated Board of Foreign Missions.

It recently got a pamphlet to the Hawaiian planters, which reads in part:

We address ourselves to business men in behalf of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association.

We are addressing you as business men without special regard to the spiritual motives (which some may lack) for giving a contribution, but rather because we believe we are conducting a work from which you are deriving a financial benefit every day, and which, therefore, you will be glad to support with a liberal contribution.

## A CANE LOADER.

You know how hard it is to get cane loading done; you know what trouble often comes of it—what threatenings and strikes.

Well, the money you put into the work of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association sends pacifiers in the persons of our missionaries to keep men peaceful, sober, and willing to work. Indeed, our work is

AN INSURANCE POLICY for you, for it prevents fires in men's hearts and so prevents them in the cane crop. Our servants have done much to decrease the risk of fires in the cane during the past year, as you well know, and will do it again; but ought you not to pay a good round premium for this insurance? For whether you are directly connected with the sugar business or not, you know that the weal of the islands is at present bound up in that great interest.

## IT'S A SUPREME COURT INJUNCTION.

Yes, it stops strikes better than the law can. How many times have you seen men flocking into towns because of some grievance or other; and you have seen them pick up their guns and run from one plantation to another, sowing seeds of discord and strife. Our agents, with the Gospel, work better than the law can. The law costs you money when you invoke it. Why shouldn't you contribute liberally toward this work of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association by which you so manifestly profit?

## IT'S AN UMBRELLA.

No, it doesn't rain to-day, but people generally have an umbrella handy. Think of the enormous returns that come from our sugar plantations. Does this not mean that labour has produced a great deal of wealth for owners of sugar stock, and it is but fair that the educational and religious work done by the Hawaiian Evangelical Association should be heartily supported, as being the best return we can make labour for its work in our behalf?

These people, it is true, have not yet vigorously demanded these privileges; but they will some day, and when they do, it may rain, especially if they think we have been defrauding them of what was

their just due at our hands. Better pay for a good umbrella now, (do you not think so?) in the shape of a liberal annual subscription to the work of the Hawaiian Board.

## IT'S SEED.

The labourers in these islands have growing children, and the work of the Hawaiian Board among them is seed planted where it will spring up to make good citizens. Better buy a bushel or two of this sort of seed, looking toward the permanency of your business. Don't you think so? By the way, what would these islands be but for the past missionary labor?

## Finally

IT'S A SAFE INVESTMENT. Look at the character of the men who are the directors and trustees of this work. Is not this a guarantee that any investment you may make in the work will be wisely and carefully administered? Kindly send your contributions therefore, and realize all these facts of value to you at once.

The Apostle Paul in his First Epistle to the Corinthians breaks forth, we suppose in a loud voice, if he spoke the words before he wrote them: "Am I not free? am I not an apostle? have I not seen Jesus our Lord? do not ye my work in the Lord? If to others I am not an apostle, yet at least I am to you: for the seal of mine apostleship are ye in the Lord."

And we can see the missionaries to Hawaii joining in the outburst, swelling the glad strain, and accompanying it to the sweet tune of

"One more work for Jesus,  
One more work for him."

That is for what we send out missionaries.

## Last Words of Karl Malmberg.

TO THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE.—It is not because I think I have the least ability in the line, but in accord with numerous requests, that I have attempted the translation of my brother Karl Malmberg's last poem, printed in "Arbetaren" the 20th of March, only five days before the fatal blow was struck. On his death bed he recited this poem to me word for word. The thought is in the translation. I have tried to preserve it to the letter, although it far from does him justice from a poetical point of view. I send it enclosed.

OLIVE MALMBERG JOHNSON.  
Minneapolis, May 1.

(Enclosure).

THE ANSWER AT THE BALLOT-BOX. By whirling machines, with tired expression, stands  
The wage-slave who with worried breath, ren feels his master's lash,  
His forehead darkens and he clenches hands;  
His eye, but now so sad, with angry feeling flashes.

He knows how miserable a wage-slave's life,  
How death in dingy workshop often ends  
The strife  
And sighs: "Is not a better day forthcoming?"  
Idly the wage-slave's master floats upon his toll.

While "law and order" aid his base desire,  
Ruthlessly he murders if only it brings  
Applaud  
And dreams of defenceless honor in the mire  
And if the wage-slave is 'roused to take a stand  
Bayonets and cannons the master does command.

"Shall his power ever reach an end?"  
But powerfully the battle-cry is sounding:  
"The proletarians unite in every land."  
With bravery and hope their spirits are rebounding.

The wage-slave wakes from sleep, in solid demand  
Proudly rounds the banner of the S. L. P.,  
At the polls on one November day their answer will be:  
"At last the robber's rule is ended!"

## PLAYING TO THE GALLERY.

Recital of Horrors, Philippine and Otherwise, All Bluff.

Washington, D. C., May 12.—Veterans in the Senate like Allison, of Iowa; Morgan, of Alabama; Hale, of Maine, and Cockrell, of Missouri, deprecate the bitter and acrimonious delirium now going on in that heretofore so-called dignified body, growing out of the Philippine Government bill. For years past it has been the boast of the leaders of the two parties that the Senate was the most "dignified" and well conducted legislative body in the world. Recent events, however, have transformed that assembly into a body of brawlers and bellowers, while the fact is, none of them really care whether the "water cure" or other torture is continued or not.

During the past week the Senate has been transformed into a "Chamber of Horrors." In the discussion of the Philippine bill, certain Senators have vied with each other in hunting up and delivering to the Senate stories and reports of the most blood curdling and recidivous perpetrated from the foundation of the world down to the present day. The recital of these stories of outrages upon women and children in all parts of the world have not been confined to one side of the chamber. Democrats and republicans alike are equally to blame for this epidemic of sensationalism which is now raging so furiously in the United States Senate.

The yellowest of yellow journals are as tame as a Y. M. C. A. weekly compared with recent issues of the Congressional Record. Certain Senators seem possessed with a desire to crowd into the sensational arena without regard to the origin of the character of the ammunition with which they equip themselves. Ancient and modern history is being ransacked for incidents of cruelty inflicted upon men, women and children, either in war or in peace, and the most revolting scenes described, the better pleased are the crowds which throng the Senate galleries every day.

But nobody takes it seriously, it is all part of the game to make political capital.

The greater proportion of spectators in the Senate galleries are women. They come early in the morning and remain all day until adjournment. The hotter the debate on the floor, the better the female portion of the audience is pleased. Theatrical matinees, golf tournaments and garden parties are not nearly as attractive to the ladies of the Con-

## NEWS FROM . . .

## THE FIELD OF LABOR.

## LONGEVITY.

In an exceptionally interesting article published in the "Century Magazine" for May, entitled "Longevity in Our Time," the author, Roger S. Tracy, formerly Registrar of Records of the Department of Health, New York City, makes some observations and comparisons that are of great value when the relation of longevity to old-age pensions and the intensification of labor is considered.

The author observes that "the mortality in any community varies greatly at different ages. In infancy it is very high, in childhood very low, from ten to fifteen years lower than at any other time of life, continuing low though increasing gradually until middle age, and then rising rapidly in every succeeding generation."

In an effort to make comparisons of the death rate of different countries, the author is compelled to abandon the task, owing to varying conditions. He however makes some significant comparisons from death registration statistics, based on the life tables of insurance companies that were published during the century just ended, in England and this country. By means of these statistics the author arrives at the conclusion that "in the later years of life the expectation of life is lower than it was fifty years ago." This means that fewer persons per 1,000 are now expected to attain the later years of life than formerly.

The following table is used by the author to make the cause of this difference clear:

Mean Annual Mortality Per Thousand Living, England and Wales.			
Age	1841-50	1881-90	Per cent. Increase or decrease.
0	66.03	56.82	13.9
5	6.03	5.29	11.4
10	5.27	3.02	42.7
15	7.46	4.25	41.7
20	9.28	5.61	39.5
25	10.25	7.53	26.5
35	12.85	11.42	11.1
45	17.03	17.06	*.2
55	20.86	31.33	*4.9
65	63.59	64.65	*1.6
75	162.81	153.67	5.6

Apologues of these statistics the author observes: "It will be readily seen that the greatest diminution in life mortality has been in the earlier years of life, especially between five and twenty years, and that after forty-five there has been an increased mortality up to extreme old age."

The author attributes the lessened mortality of early life to "improved sanitation" and the prevention of "contagious diseases, like scarlet fever, diphtheria, and measles, which seldom attack adults." The increased mortality of later life is attributed to "those havoc-producing diseases" which are not yet fairly under control, like consumption, and the diseases which the author alleges are due to personal habits of life, like alcoholism, cancer, diabetes, apoplexy, diseases of the heart and blood vessels, of the respiratory and digestive organs, of the kidneys and bladder and from violence.

The death increase noted by the author is all the more remarkable in view of the lowered birth-rate. This leads him to cautiously declare, "Vital statistics, then, do not fully substantiate the claim that longevity increased much during the nineteenth century."

These facts, deduced from statistics most favorable to the author's purpose, are timely in view of the pretentious parade of old-age pensions made by the capitalist class. They expose the hollow mockery of such pensions. They show that, as usual, capitalist philanthropy is but a cloak to hide capitalist infamy. Operative in the years when death is most frequent and there is an increasing mortality, old-age pensions are but a drop of restitution in the ocean of working class robbery, given to hide the intensification of labor, which helps to swell the growing death-rate through its deteriorating influences and fatal accidents.

To the industrial pace that kills with the conditions it breeds can be frequently traced the cause of the havoc-producing diseases which the author unqualifiedly and erroneously attributes to personal habits, forgetful of the fact that too often such habits are exacted by the strenuous life of the age.

These facts show also that when the capitalist class limits the trade life of the workers to forty-five years, they are statistically conscious that they have gotten the best out of the workers, and that further intensification of labor is impossible with the workers, as they are about to enter those periods of life in which the death rate increases abnormally.

Longevity is not a virtue of capitalism. Man's physiological life cannot be fulfilled under its increasing stress. Old age cannot be obtained, excepting by a very few, in order to reap its pensions. There is but one way in which longevity is possible, and that is through the same, well-founded life of Socialism.

gressional set as a wordy combat in the Senate between Tillman and McComas, or Carmack and Lodge, or young Beveridge and Patterson, or Dolliver and Culberson, or any of the participants in the battle of words.

Thus far very little has been said as to the merits or demerits of the pending measure, and it is doubtful if a dozen Senators are familiar with the provisions of the pending bill.

## SUPERB GALL.

## MACHINISTS' FAKIR WILSON INSULTS CAMERON PUMP WORKS EMPLOYEES.

## Claims Nine Hour Day Victory Won by Them as a Victory of His Organization—Reckons Without His Host and is Exposed Amid Derisive Laughter.

The superb gall possessed by the labor fakir was well illustrated at a shop meeting of the employees of the A. S. Cameron Pump Works, East 23d street near Avenue A, last night. The meeting was held at Messerschmidt's Hall, 403 First avenue, and was attended by eighty machinists. Local organizer Wilson, of the International Machinists, was also present.

The meeting had been called to consider the result of a demand for nine hours with ten hours' pay which had been made on the Cameron Company last Thursday morning. The molders employed in the shop were granted a nine hour day last week.

The machinists, only three of whom were organized into the International Machinists, concluded they, too, were entitled to a nine hour day, and that steps ought accordingly be taken to secure it.

Last year the machinists in the Cameron Pump Works went out on strike without warning under the auspices of the International Machinists for the eight hour day. They were out four weeks, with the result that the strike was lost and they had to return to the shop badly beaten.

This year when the nine hour movement was branched, it was decided to profit by last year's experience and leave the International Machinists severely alone. A meeting was held last Wednesday evening in the above hall, and a committee of four was elected to wait upon Manager Fuller the next morning, independently of the International Machinists.

This committee visited Manager Fuller Thursday morning, as instructed. The interview was very courteous on the part of Manager Fuller, who complimented the strikers on presenting their demands with due notice and not in the abrupt manner of last year. He promised the committee an answer by Friday, and hoped it would be a satisfactory one. Yesterday afternoon a notice appeared on the bulletin board stating that the demand for nine hours a day with ten hours' pay was granted, beginning May 10. The notice urged the men to endeavor to execute in nine hours what was formerly done in ten, so that the arrangement would be satisfactory to the firm.

The meeting last night decided to accept the firm's offer, and a committee of four of the shop was appointed to notify the firm of the fact. The first committee was then discharged with thanks and the meeting was declared an open one and given over to speech making. It is here where the superb gall of the fakirs comes in. Organizer Wilson, who had been invited through the efforts of the International members in the shop, addressed the men present. He declared the victory won by them through their own unorganized and unaided efforts, was due to the influence and prestige of the International Machinists. He, after insulting the intelligence of the men in a similar strain a little longer, concluded that since the International had secured the victory for them, they were in duty bound to join it.

Wilson, however, had reckoned without his host. One of the committee that had visited the company Thursday morning, promptly denounced him. This committeeman declared he favored organization, but not of the kind that is run by a lot of fakirs, who run strikes into the ground, as was done in the Cameron Works last year, and then go about boasting of the "victories" achieved. He exposed the tactics pursued by the Wilson ilk, when it comes to organizing men who win real victories without its aid; when it claims they had absolutely nothing to do with them. This committeeman was roundly applauded, while Wilson was derisively laughed at. Of course his attempt to organize the shop and claim the victory as his failed—only six men offering to join the International. If there is anything in the way of gall that can beat the International Machinists' latest, the men of Cameron's are anxious to hear it.

## LODI DYERS GIVE IN.

Hackensack, N. J., May 12.—The strike at Lodi is over. Fully 600 silk dyers returned to work to-day in the Alexander dye works, and the rest will be given work as soon as matters are straightened out. The Boettger dye works reopened their mill this morning, and all hands returned to work. During the morning twelve dyers quit work after they found out that the wages were not to be increased. The strikers lost their fight, as neither mill has raised the wages of their employees. Only a dozen dyers are on guard to-day.

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## NEWS FROM . . .

## THE FIELD OF CAPITAL.

## DECENTRALIZATION AGAIN.

The expounders of the theory of industrial decentralization will have to modify their views somewhat or stand exposed to the ridicule of industrial progress. According to this theory no nation is today, as formerly exclusively concerned in the production of certain commodities. Other nations now make those products, hence the decentralization. With this decentralization, we are told, goes the decentralization of the factories. Giant industries are started and innumerable small ones spring up along side of them, manufacturing more cheaply than the giant industries, many portions of their products.

According to the advocates of this theory, the iron and steel industry is one of the basic industries of this decentralization.

As its products are indispensable in building, in the form of structural iron and steel, in transportation, in the form of railroads and steamships, in manufacture and agriculture, in the form of improved machinery, the development of the iron and steel industry becomes one of the prime requisites to the industrial development of modern nations. From this development there evolves innumerable other industries.

Now it so happens that it is in the facts and figures concerning this very industry that the expounders of the industrial decentralization theory are hardest hit. For it is in that industry in which there is the greatest consolidation and centralization, in which the unification of industry under one management and the greatest control of product is apparent; and where besides, there are great allied consolidations like railroad and steamship combines.

It also happens that the facts and figures concerning the steel and iron industry emanate from this country, which according to the industrial decentralization theorists, is one of the nations which proves conclusively their theory.

On May 6th, the United States Steel Corporation issued a statement showing the enormous operations of the corporation in the first years of its corporate existence, ending March 31st.

The statement shows that the corporation MINED during the year, 13,326,705 tons of ore. It made 9,079,000 tons of coke, and it produced in the same time 9,035,000 tons of steel ingots. In the same period the entire United States produced, including, of course, the output of the United States Steel Corporation, 13,369,000 tons of steel, hence the output of the corporation amounted to a little less than three-quarters of the country's entire output. Great Britain produced in the same time, 4,850,000 tons of steel, the steel corporation's output being twice as much as Great Britain's. Germany's output in the same time was, 6,394,000 tons, and the output of France, 1,465,000 tons.

The combined output of Great Britain, Germany and France, during the same time, was 12,709,000 tons, making the total tonnage produced by the four nations 26,078,000. Of this total tonnage, more than one-third or 9,079,000 tons was produced by the United States Steel Corporation. This certainly is not a bad showing for a "decentralized" industry.

This showing becomes all the more convincing when the latest announcements of the United States Steel Corporation are fully borne in mind. According to these announcements, this corporation is preparing to expend \$80,000,000 in new mills. Three large tube mills will be erected in the vicinity of Pittsburgh; while other mills, ranging from ten to twenty in number, are contemplated.

This expansion is likely to continue enormously through the combinations now being effected in transatlantic shipping and domestic railroads. By means of them the enormous exploitation of the steel corporation will be enlarged many fold. The figures above given show that already England is suffering enormously from steel trust competition. In 1900, its output, according to Charles S. Glead, "The Steel Trust and its Makers," The Cosmopolitan, May 1901, was about 9,000,000 tons or almost twice its output in the time covered by the United States Steel Corporation's statement.

While considerable of this decrease was due to German competition and secured by German manufacturers, it was more largely due to American competition and reverted to the advantage of the American steel and iron industry. By means of the transportation combinations above mentioned, the United States Steel Corporation will be enabled to eliminate German competition with still greater success than heretofore. This accounts in a greater measure for the consternation which the ship trust has created in Germany and the jealous regard the German capitalists entertain for their own powerful shipping interests.

With these plans fully matured, the expansion of the United States will go on apace; and what is the same thing, so will the consolidation and the centralization of the iron and steel industry of the world. Taking, then, this basic industry of the industrial decentralizationists as a criterion, one is compelled to conclude that the facts and figures do not prove their theory, nor does its prospects justify their hopes. Industry like population will disperse and spread; like population it will also congregate and centralize. Small, isolated industry is just as impossible in modern times, as are small, isolated social bodies. The tendency of modern times is toward concentration and combination: toward Socialism and Happiness.

R. R. EMPLOYEES ORGANIZE.  
Altoona, May 12.—The American Federation of Labor has organized the employees of the local shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

## Select List of

## Socialist Books

## For the Workman and the Student.

The following books are recommended by the Literary Agency of the Socialist Labor Party to those desiring to know what Modern Socialism is.

The evolution of society from Slavery through Feudalism to Capitalism is a necessary part of the science of Socialism, and the growth of the Trade Union and the Labor Movement generally are closely connected with it. A number of standard books on History, Political Economy, and the development of various social institutions are therefore included in this list.

Aveling, Edward:

The Student's Marx: An Introduction to Karl Marx's Capital. Cloth ..... \$1.00  
Charles Darwin and Karl Marx: A Comparison ..... .10  
Aveling, Mrs. Eleanor Marx:

The Working Class Movement in England: A Sketch of Conditions from 1815 to 1895 ..... .10

Bax, Ernest Benfourt:  
The Religion of Socialism. Cloth 1.00  
The Ethics of Socialism. Cloth 1.00  
Outlooks from the New Standpoint. Cloth ..... 1.00  
History of the Paris Commune. Cloth ..... .50

Bax and Morris:  
Socialism, Its Growth and Outlook. Cloth ..... 1.00

Behel, August:  
Woman in the Past, Present and Future. Cloth ..... .50  
Woman in the Past, Present and Future. Paper ..... .25

Connolly, James:  
Erin's Hope: The End and the Means ..... .05

De Leon, Daniel:  
What Means This Strike? ..... .05  
Reform or Revolution? ..... .05  
The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance versus the "Pure and Simple Union." A Debate with Job Harriman ..... .05

Engels, Frederick:  
The Development of Socialism From Utopia to Science ..... .05  
The Development of Socialism From Utopia to Science, with an Introduction on the Materialist Conception of History and an Appendix on Primitive Property in Land. Cloth ..... 1.00

The Condition of the Working Class in England in 1844. Cloth 1.25

Engels and Marx:  
The Manifesto of the Communist Party ..... .10

Ely, Richard T., Prof.:  
French and German Socialism. 25  
Grundlund, Lawrence:

The Co-operative Commonwealth. Cloth ..... 1.00  
The Co-operative Commonwealth. Paper ..... .50  
Socialism vs. Tax Reform. .... .10

Hazzell, A. P.:  
The Exploitation of Labor ..... .05

Hyndman, H. M.:  
Economics of Socialism. Cloth. 1.20  
Commercial Crises of the Nineteenth Century. Cloth ..... .05  
Socialism and Slavery ..... .05  
Marx's Theory of Value ..... .05



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Entered as second class matter at the New York Post Office, June 27, 1900.

**SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.**  
In 1888..... 2,068  
In 1892..... 21,157  
In 1896..... 36,564  
In 1900..... 34,191



You take my life  
When you take the means  
Whereby I live.  
—SHAKESPEARE.

### IMPRESSIVE UP TO THE HILT.

The funeral services, held in St. Patrick's Cathedral, for the late Archbishop Corrigan have been pronounced impressive by all the reports. And the descriptions bear out the statement. The services were impressive; impressive up to the hilt.

There, in the ample vaults of the imposing structure; the atmosphere pregnant with the fumes of incense; in the presence of an enthroned Cardinal; in the presence of ten Archbishops, eighteen bishops, twenty-five Monsignors and heads of religious orders, and over 700 priests; moreover, in the presence of full delegations from the government, and a throng of about 7,000 people; and, above all, tone and solemnity being added by the catafalque, that rose in the midst of that vast assemblage—there, under such circumstances, in full sight of the organized forces—lay and clerical—of modern society, arrayed in the full panoply of their office—there, among the very first words that fell from the lips of Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, who pronounced the eulogy on the departed, were these words:

"But yesterday, I may say, he proclaimed the great conservative Christian truths, which alone can preserve society from Socialism and anarchy."

!!!!

In the broad range of impressive homages rendered to Socialism, we can recall none to compare with this.

It is a homage to a Movement whose central idea has so completely resisted all attacks, that the lay and clerical off-cord of Capitalism has it uppermost upon their mind, and when gathered, even tho' the occasion be a requiem mass, forces itself upon their lips.

It is a homage to the soundness of Socialist philosophy, a soundness that has so completely routed all its adversaries as to throw them back, the way the identical late Archbishop Corrigan was thrown back, upon the fabrication of such nursery tales as that "Marx just before dying recanted his theory of values."

It is a homage to the high moral character of Socialist principles, a moral character so high that, as always happens when the immoral attack the moral, its adversaries are driven to slander and insinuation, as Archbishop Ryan was driven when he coupled Anarchy to Socialism.

It is, in fine, an unparalleled homage to the power that lies in lofty aspirations, grounded on science, and advanced by practical, intelligent, intrepid methods. Capitalism—a social system that breeds tears and immorality; that breaks up the family by dragging father and mother and children from their homes into the capitalist slave-pens of the factory; that sanctifies rapine; that blossoms into Philippine "water cures" and Boer massacres;—detects its death-knell in Socialism; and its representatives at Archbishop Corrigan's pompous funeral services betrayed the fact through the mouth of Archbishop Ryan. And yell they may. Despite all the physical powers they are now in possession of, they realize their impotence; they feel themselves in the hollow of the hand of an awakening and long trepanned Humanity.

Impressive, indeed; impressive up to the hilt was the funeral service of Archbishop Corrigan. It was an advance dirge to Capitalism; an advance Hosanna to Socialism.

### QUO VADIS?

To the question, whither goest thou? (quo vadis?), put by the Genius of this generation to capitalist society, the Legislature of the State of New York has just made answer. The answer is couched in an act entitled: "An act to

regulate the sale of merchandise in bulk."

The act consists of three sections. The first one tells the tale. It is thus:

"Section 1. A sale of any portion of a stock of merchandise other than in the ordinary course of trade in the regular and usual prosecution of the seller's business, or the sale of an entire stock of merchandise in bulk, shall be fraudulent and void as against the creditors of the seller, unless the seller and purchaser shall at least five days before the sale make a full and detailed inventory showing the quantity, and, so far as possible with the exercise of reasonable diligence, the cost price to the seller of each article to be included in the sale, and unless such purchaser shall at least five days before the sale in good faith make full explicit inquiry of the seller as to the name and place of residence or place of business of each and every creditor of the seller and unless the purchaser shall at least five days before the sale in good faith notify or cause to be notified personally or by registered mail each of the seller's creditors of whom the purchaser has knowledge, or can with the exercise of reasonable diligence acquire knowledge, of such proposed sale and of the stated cost price of merchandise to be sold and of the price proposed to be paid therefor by the purchaser. The seller shall at least five days before such sales file a truthful answer in writing of each and all of said inquiries."

Here we have "The People of the State of New York represented in Senate and Assembly" deliberately taking a step that patentizes the fact that swindle for a living, or fraud to escape death, has increased in such vast proportions as to need legislation. Laws do not take cognizance of exceptions. When a law is passed on a certain subject it means that that subject is an ordinary occurrence. The provision of the act in question is, accordingly, proof positive that, not in exceptional cases, but in a very large number of cases, large enough to demand attention, the large, or concentrated or department stores render it impossible for the small fellow to make a living; and that these, rather than be wholly crushed, resort in large numbers to fraud as a means of saving something for themselves.

A social system that impoverishes the masses, a ruling class that insists upon keeping such a social system in existence,—to two causes that, left to operate unhindered, give the answer: "Fraudward and Smashupward!" to the question, Quo vadis, whither goest thou?

### MENDING THE UNMENDABLE.

What a rotten-cloth social system the present is, and, consequently, how vain is all attempt to mend it is being illustrated along the streets of this city.

A certain ordinance, just passed by the Board of Aldermen, and known as the "car ahead" ordinance, has come into force. It came about this way. The traveling public had frequently to change cars, from one car into another traveling in the same direction. While waiting for the "car ahead" to which they had been ordered, the travelers were not only delayed but otherwise inconvenienced. The ordinance forbids these "car ahead" transfers.

Now, why was the "car ahead" system adopted by the companies? It was adopted because it rendered the operation of the lines cheaper. More work can be got out of a certain number of employees and rolling stock if the trips are short than if they are long. Profits being what the companies are after it devised the scheme of running its cars, not from terminus to terminus, but only on stretches. Accordingly, the "car ahead" had to be taken by people who continued beyond the point of a stretch. This was a decided nuisance to the "public." Did the Board of Aldermen study the problem? It did not. If it did, it would have discovered that the "nuisance to the public," which it sought to abate, was grounded on, and was but the reflex of, another and much more serious nuisance, the nuisance to the employees, in other words, the "capitalist nuisance." Of this the Board of Aldermen either knew nothing or cared less, and proceeded to please the "public" by tinkering, or mending. The result is what always follows upon mending the unmendable—new rips started.

"The companies," bowed before the majesty of the law," they were forbidden to carry passengers in the same direction by the "car ahead." They bowed. And what did they do when they straightened up again? They simply ornamented their cars with signs stating that that particular car went only to such or such a street. When such or such a street is now reached, the company through its conductor, would sooner die than violate the law; it no longer sings out, "take the car ahead!" That would be a crime; what it now does is to sing out, "Last stop, all out!" The passengers may or may not take the "car ahead," that temptingly invites them to continue their journey packed up like sardines in its inside; they may suit themselves about that; but they have "no kick coming," seeing that it was their own fault if they took a car that went no further than street so or so, and said so loudly while it went: the sign, the gorgeous sign, gave them warning.

Inshort the nuisance continues the same as before, and will continue. Capitalist methods can be ended; mended,

never. At least it is now too late for that.

### DECIDEDLY PIQUANT.

Despatches from Paris, on the recent elections held in France for the Chamber of Deputies, say that one of the piquant results is "the election of Count Boni de Castellane, the son-in-law of the late Jay Gould, together with the brothers of the Count." And the despatches, quote one of the papers as saying: "Napoleon carved kingdoms for his brothers; Count Boni carves for them seats in the Chamber of Deputies."—It certainly is decidedly piquant.

Here in America, an army of surely not less than 10,000 workmen and women are toiling and mulling in the telegraph offices owned by the Goulds and along the tracks of vast railroad systems that they control. For their work, this army of American citizens gets barely enough to keep body and soul together—the chances of their being maimed and killed off being thrown in for good measure. All the surplus of their labor goes to the Goulds, who do no manner of useful work, whether physical or intellectual, towards producing the huge dividends that they appropriate under the system of legalized plunder, known as Capitalism. Once in their hands, the plunder is divided between the four or five brothers and sisters. One of these is the precious Anne, wife of Count Boni.

One would think that there was piquancy enough in the circumstances of American citizens being, and allowing themselves to be, bled for the purpose of keeping in luxury a worthless limb of the worthless European nobility. But there seems to be no end to the piquancy that American Capitalism, combined with fakir-ridden free American Labor, can give rise to. Not only does this free American Labor keep in idleness and red marble palaces a sprig of the nobility, but it enables him to win elections to the Chamber of Deputies where he is given a chance to oppress his fellows, the French working class; and not only that, but it places in his hands the means to gather more recruits in the French Chamber for his nefarious work: it enables him to get a batch of his brothers there!

Is not that piquant?

### A. P. AISM.

The decease of Archbishop Corrigan has produced his "career" in a number of papers. And there will be more. While the Archbishop is a thing of the past, his conduct in life is not, any more than that of any other man. It is even more alive than that of many others, in view of the station he filled. Turning, then, from that which is dead to that which lives on, the career of Archbishop Corrigan is good light to read the meaning of A. P. Aism by.

There is a popular delusion that A. P. Aism is a protest, nay, is to be a barrier, against Roman Catholicism, against the domination in America of the rule of the Vatican. No doubt many a member of the A. P. A. organizations believes so himself and lives up to the principle; but that would only go to show that the delusion extends into the organization itself. A. P. Aism is born, not of the purposes it sets forth, but of entirely different purposes. It is born of the purpose to cut deep chasms between the ranks of the working class so as to prevent their united and then irresistible force. Accordingly, so far from A. P. Aism being fomented by Americans against Rome, it is fomented by capitalists, whether Protestant or otherwise, against the working class. That this is so the career of Archbishop Corrigan demonstrates. Two episodes will suffice.

One was the McGlynn episode. Father McGlynn took the stump for the Single Tax. The capitalist class did not bother about the theory of the Single Tax. That did not alarm them. What alarmed them was the revolutionary pulse of the working class, which McGlynn awoke. McGlynn was promptly disciplined by the Archbishop, and the Pope added his ex-communication. Here was a case where, if A. P. Aism were what it pretends to be, it should have risen in indignation. America can manage her own affairs. If a wrongful Movement should start, America is amply able to handle it. Help from Rome is not wanted. Moreover, the right of free speech was assailed. If ever the Vatican insulted Americanism it was when Archbishop Corrigan set himself up as a censor of free speech, and his creed-dogma as a gauge of economics and politics in the land. And what did the A. P. A.'s do? To a man, they and their press crawled in the dust before the "foreign potentate." And thus A. P. Aites and alleged anti-A. P. Aites went arrum in arrum.

The second episode was four years ago when the Archbishop celebrated the silver jubilee of his consecration as Bishop. Among the celebrants was no less an A. P. Aist than Elihu Root, the present Secretary of the Navy. And on that occasion, Mr. Root picked out as THE bright spot in the Archbishop that he "stood for the highest rights of personal liberty and for mo-

rality against the insidious misrepresentations of demagogues, Socialists and Anarchists." It adds no little point to the praise that it proceeded from a gentleman who, having in his possession full information on the atrocities committed by his subalterns in the Philippines, said "the war was conducted there upon principles that could not give offence to the most delicate sense of humanity."

The decease of Archbishop Corrigan recalls to memory these incidents in his career. None but the blind can fail to see that close bonds bind the A. P. A. and their supposed adversaries; none but the dullest can fail to perceive the nature of the "morality" that animates the said bond.

### THE MARTYRDOM OF PATRIOTISM.

Potter Palmer of Chicago is dead.

Potter Palmer was a patriot. He foresaw the Civil War, and his patriotic heart swelled within him. So he invested all the money he could get his hands on in woolen and cotton goods, and he made \$5,000,000 on his patriotism and foresight.

Then, having done all that he could for his country, he retired from business in the memorable year, 1865.

He rested long on his laurels, and presumably was proud of the many wounds he missed. In 1871 civic patriotism called on him, for the city of Chicago, where he lived, had a "visitation of God," and a terrible fire wiped out the greater portion of the city.

Mr. Palmer was among the greatest sufferers, as his hotel and many other buildings belonging to him were burned. But disdaining all that, he went to work, bought the depreciated property from the impoverished holders, rounded up three quarters of a mile of valuable land along State street, and within five years Mr. Palmer's patriotism, expressed in cash, was worth \$25,000,000.

He began as a poor boy. Many of his closest friends, who began rich and continued so until they made his acquaintance, died as he began, as far as property is concerned.

This is all a valuable lesson in American patriotism, and shows what thrift, industry, a Civil War, a great conflagration, and willingness to take advantage of your stricken friends, city, and country can do for you.

It is a text worthy any pulpit.

The net profits of the Steel Trust were \$38,000,000 more than the wages paid. A goodly portion of that went into the pockets of Andrew Carnegie, who has not done a stroke of work, nor has he even made the bluff of doing heavy thinking. Part of it went into the pockets of J. Pierpont Morgan, whose ignorance of the steel business is such that he would be driven out of a mill before he had worked ten minutes. The robbery of this is so apparent that even a Bryan Democrat should be able to see it, and a Republican, b'gosh, should be able to feel that there is something wrong.

Col. James John Jones, late Master of the Fish in the Aquarium, has left that field of endeavor and waits for the city or the State to give him something equally good. He received the small sum of \$3,000 a year for his services. Before he began to receive that sum his knowledge of fish was confined to those varieties which swim in gravy or are served with various sauces, and he knew them well in that form. He also knew canned salmon and pickled eels, sardines and anchovies, but he had never caught any, and did not know whether they were fed from a spoon or a gas hose. But the instant that Col. Jones sensed \$3,000 a year his knowledge of fish became astonishing. Croker, Hill, and other experts averred that he should be a fishless nation unless Col. Jones commenced to draw that money. So the Colonel drew. He drew steadily with a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether. His pull all together was so extensive that it reached to Albany. The Colonel is a veteran of the Civil War and of many other lucrative offices. He fought for his country, and has been supported by it ever since. There is a law which says that when an office held by a veteran is abolished, said vet will at once be placed in an office calling for similar pay. That is where Col. Jones is going. He will have his office, and he will serve his country, and he will rally round the flag, and he will see that the law is obeyed, and he will get his \$3,000 a year, come what may. You cannot beat Col. Jones on patriotism.

J. Cheever Goodwin, who turned out more acceptable comic opera books than any man of his time in this country, has just filed a petition in bankruptcy. One of his favorite characters was the penniless comedians, who succeeded in getting all sorts of good things without money. Many a man, comfortably lined within, saw the character and laughed, thinking poverty not so bad after all. Goodwin is now hopeless and helpless, and the courts are asked to relieve him. There are no merry jests over the humor of poverty. It is too close to see any fun in it. It is too constant a companion to get a laugh on it. The old days are past, and Goodwin, who was a perfectly harmless librettist, now sees the world laughing at the work of other men, while he is practically forgotten. Even he, though he might have enjoyed them once, would scarcely be able to laugh now at the merry quips of his own supposedly hungry troops.

### Political and Economic.

"The Boston Herald" publishes an advertisement which reads:—"Brains for sale. A young man of energy and ability wishes to dispose of same on liberal terms." We shall yet read advertisements which announce a fine conscience, a more than Bourbon pride, or even a nice sense of honor and decency for sale to the highest bidder. The young man and his brains are a drug on the market.

The public in general has no knowledge of the sort of "news" that the obscure Kangaroo Social Democratic press ladders to its few readers. The public loses fun. Let's give the public a few samples. The following two glass eggs will do:

"Twenty Delemites in Pittsburgh have deserted and joined the new Socialist party local which has been organized with 72 members."—Cleveland "Citizen."

"St. Petersburg, Fla.—The Socialists are in absolute control of this city, having elected their entire ticket on March 5th. It was the first time they had a ticket in the field."—San Francisco "Advance."

And so it goes, and the children are happy.

Murder will out. The below appears in "Printer's Ink" of the 7th instant without comment:

"We understand that the 'pool' formed to buy the interests of Paul Dana in the New York 'Sun' raised one million dollars to complete the transaction. Of this \$700,000 was to be paid to Paul Dana and the remaining \$300,000 was to go to the Typographical Union for the purpose of bringing about the settlement of the 'Sun' strike. The payment of that \$300,000 was undoubtedly a legitimate business transaction, since the union refused to settle unless allowed a liberal amount for the expenses of carrying on the war. But it would be interesting to know just how much of the \$300,000 ultimately found its way into the treasury of the Typographical Union in general and Big Six in particular, and how much stuck to the fingers of the middlemen in the form of commissions."

The little farmer, over whose woes so many tears are shed, bids fair to be up against a fair amount of trouble. The health department has at last manifested a glimmering of sense, for it has decided to stop following the retailer of milk for a few days, and make a test of the samples of milk taken direct from the farmers' wagons as they leave the farms, and from the trains as they arrive at the station. This is not bad. If it was followed up with a persistence that at all equalled the noise with which it has commenced, it is probable that over in Jersey and up state there would be a few thousands of our national "backbones" clamoring against the persecution of the men who prevented them from skimming and watering their milk, or putting preservatives into it, thereby causing a repetition of the infant mortality of last summer.

The Social Democrats have undertaken a big job. It is nothing less than the burning down of the town halls in various cities and towns throughout the land of the free and the home of the brave.

New York "Locals" of the Social Democratic party, etc., have instructed their Central Committee to counteract and otherwise annihilate the charges made in the leaflet, issued by the Socialist Labor Party, "The Socialist Labor Party vs the Social Democratic Party."

The charges made in that leaflet are substantiated by the town and city records of West Hoboken, San Francisco, Abington, Brockton, Worcester, Rockland, Webster, etc. In order to refute the assertions the evidence must first be wiped out.

Even the destruction of the archives would not wholly end it, as the Social Democrats would have to obliterate the memories of all the voters who saw the ballots, all the readers who read about it, and all the persons who were acquainted with the facts. It is a big undertaking, even for the men who "saw a million votes coming their way."

As Chicago "Record-Herald," in what looks like a covert defense of the beef trust, and the high prices supposed to have been caused by the trust, takes consolation in the fact that the price of wool was never lower. The bearing of this is not evident. It may mean that as long as wool costs little, that the price of beef does not matter. A man can eat his shirt, or take a little of the dark meat from his trousers legs, or a little of the light from the sleeves of his coat. But still that does not hold, as the \$1.49 all-wool trousers worn by the working class are cotton.

Who says the capitalist papers do not know who is who? Who says they have no nose to tell their own dirty pets—the fakir-ridden Unions and Kangaroo Social Democrats—from the class-conscious workmen? If there be any who think the capitalist press too stupid for that, let him look at the "New York Herald" of the 3d instant. The very front page has, right under the paper's name, a screaming headline running clean across the whole page and reading as follows:

"To-day is the May Day Celebration of the New York Workmen."

Underneath of that are several minor headlines of which the following are two:

"Labor Parade."  
"Wonderful Celebration in Grand Central Palace."

And the article itself starts with these words:

"A festival of the workmen in the true sense of the word," etc., etc.

### "FATHER SANIAL."

How Comrade Wm. I. Marshall, literary Agent of Section Allegheny County, S. L. P., succeeded in getting an Irish workman, of the catholic faith, to occupy a front seat in the Bijou Theatre during Comrade Lucien Sanial's lecture.

Pittsburg, May 6.—For some time past the passionate missionary, the Rev. Father Michael, has been delivering Sunday afternoon lectures to non catholics in the Bijou Theatre, city of Pittsburg, Pa.

Without consulting the management of the Bijou, the Rev. Father advertised such a lecture to be delivered on Sunday afternoon May, the fourth instant. Section Allegheny County, S. L. P., had secured this popular resort for the above named date, and Comrade Lucien Sanial of New York had been engaged to deliver a lecture to the working class of this great industrial center on "Capitalism and Socialism."

Long enough before the people began to enter and take seats in the auditorium, Comrade Billy Marshall, took up a position at the door through which they must pass and in a neat and attractive manner arranged the books, pamphlets, leaflets, etc., of the Socialist Labor Party; giving Comrade Sanial's "Socialist Almanac," the most prominent place on the stand.

As the hour of three p. m., drew nigh, (the hour for opening the meeting), a goodly stream of workers poured into the theatre. Owing to the Rev. Father Michael, having advertised a lecture for this time and date, there were some in the throng filing into the building who thought they were going to attend a holy, pious, meek, lowly, humble, kiss the rod, reward in heaven temperance is the panacea for all the ills of the working class, lecture, to be delivered by the holy father just named.

The chairman, Comrade H. A. Goff, sr., was just going to call the meeting to order when an Irish workman, who looked as though he could stand a little more of the good things of this life and dispense with some of the promises of a reward in the home beyond the skies, tiptoed through the door, hat in hand and a look of extreme unction upon his face.

To all appearances he was a stranger, unaccustomed to attending church in a theatre; especially church in which the congregation is the greater part non-catholic, and being afraid, no doubt, of getting mixed up with the unregenerated goats in the flock, he wavered, hesitated, paused, looked to the right, then to the left, straight ahead at the stage; upon which Comrades Sanial, Goff, McConnell, and others were seated, and then turning to Comrade Billy Marshall; who all the while had been an interested observer of the bewildered pious one, he said: "excuse me, me bald headed brother, boot is Father Michael atther spakin' t' th' hathins th' day?"

"No," answered Billy in a very patronizing tone of voice, "Father Michael didn't get here, was unavoidably detained, but Father Sanial a noted divine of world wide repute who happened to be in the city, has very kindly consented to speak in Father Michael's place."

"Father Sanial, Father Sanial, did ye say: b'gosh that sounds loike dootch, an' far by the Oi hev' no rickillicksun or iver hearin' or him afore now."

"Oh you must surely have heard of him, been preaching all his life, fact is he believes in preaching to us thick headed ones continually; but he don't go anything on the praying business; just preaches and lectures; he's not Dutch, he's French, come now rake your thinking machine a little, you must have heard of him."

"Is soir whin oi think a bit oi remimers now oi hev' heard of this paccolyer father phat goes in fer all preachin' an' lectoorin' widout th' divil a bit or a pray."

"He's quite an author as well as being a noted divine, has written several books, I have one of his books here for sale, better buy one," said Billy holding up the "Socialist Almanac."

"Shure an' thet Oi will phats th' price av it?"

"Fifty cents, worth fifty dollars to any man seeking knowledge and truth."

"Shure Oi believes ye, me bye," taking the Almanac and handing Billy the fifty cents.

"Better go way down to the front as Father Sanial is not as strong and vigorous as he once was, and I want you to hear every word he has got to say."

"Faith an' Oi'll take good care t' do thet, ye can wager," and with that he walked rapidly down the aisle to a seat in the orchestra pit and in a jiffy was being treated to a few remarks by Comrade J. A. McConnell, in which the old pulpitary parties, the labor fakir, the pulpiter, etc., got hauled without gloves.

He hung on to his seat, likewise the Almanac; occasionally glancing at the pages as though he wasn't altogether sure about something being all right.

Comrade Sanial was introduced and, in which our friend joined.

Throughout the interesting and erudite lecture our friend remained in his seat and wended his way homeward that evening the gainer by having heard Father Sanial, instead of Father Michael lecture.

D. E. G.

"The New York Age," a paper devoted to the interests of the negroes, has a dim realization of what the Southern pro-negroite is. It has a headline which reads: "The real spirit of the white South voiced by Bishop Keiley, of Savannah, who does not want a federal office." If the latter part of that sentence is kept in mind, and is used in estimating the friendship of the professional friends of this side or that side, North or South, the negro has an excellent lead by which to measure the depths of the friendship of those who are so noisy in their professions of undying regard.

Senator Money, owing to his "previous good record" has gotten free, although charged with assault with a dangerous weapon on an unarmed individual. It was not a triumph of justice but a triumph of pull.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN—There is one thing about Socialism that I never will be able to swallow.

UNCLE SAM—If it has come down to ONE thing, you are making progress: I remember the time when you had more objections to Socialism than there are hairs absent from the palm of your hand.

B. J.—Never mind that. I object to the COMPULSION that there is in Socialism. If you legislate the Co-operative Commonwealth into existence, those who don't believe in it would be compelled to submit, and that would be unjust, rascally, tyrannous; it would be oppression.

U. S.—Where were you coming from last fifth of July at two o'clock in the morning, when you were swaying from one side of the street to the other, to the tune of "I won't go home until morning," etc.?

B. J. (full of pride)—I had been celebrating the anniversary of our country's independence, with several other sons of the Revolutionary Fathers.

U. S. (grabbing by the collar and shaking him almost to pieces)—You celebrate of injustice! You minion of tyranny! Shame upon you, midnight reveler, over oppression!

B. J. (disengaging himself)—Are you gone daft?

U. S.—No, you hideous monster of condensed iniquity! Many and many were the colonists who doted on King George. 'Tis even said that a majority of them favored allowing him to walk over and trample the guts out of them.

The Revolutionary Fathers didn't fancy playing the role of grapes at vintage; they peppered George's Red-coats out of the land, and unceremoniously hanged his native Tory spies; they established a country free from Georism, and those who didn't like that and preferred to be lamb chops for George's breakfast table were compelled to join. And these Revolutionary Fathers, who did the compelling, YOU have been celebrating! (Giving him another shake.) Don't you realize the full depth of your injustice, tyranny, rascality and oppression-loving revelry?

B. J. (after recovering his breath)—Come, come! would you have preferred that our Revolutionary Fathers had allowed King George to—what was it you said?

U. S.—Trample the guts out of us—B. J.—Just so, would you?

U. S.—Not I. But I'm a Socialist, one of those who would legislate the Co-operative Commonwealth into existence. If any descendant of the old Tories would be "compelled" to join.

B. J. (angrily)—The two cases are not parallel.

U. S.—Now you talk. If they were parallel you would not think it unjust to "compell," eh?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—Accordingly, compulsion, as you call it, is good or bad, deserves midnight celebrations or broad day denunciation, according as one has to choose between being squeezed to death, or being free and making others free, despite their love for slavery, eh?

B. J.—Just so.

U. S.—Then the question ceases to be one of "justice," etc., and becomes one of fact: Are we to allow ourselves to be squeezed to death, eh?

B. J.—Yes, that's about it.

U. S.—It follows that, before talking of "injustice" and all that, you should show that the Socialists are wrong in saying that the capitalist social system is squeezing the life out of the people for the benefit of a small laboring capitalist class. Will you deny that?

B. J.—No, I can't deny that.

U. S.—Then your proposition amounts to this: "The Revolutionary Fathers, although they were in the minority; did a glorious thing to coerce the majority into freedom; but the Socialists, even if they get the overwhelming majority of our people to realize that they are being squeezed to death, and even if they awake in that majority a taste to be free, will be committing an act of injustice, of rascality, of tyranny, of oppression, to rear the Co-operative Commonwealth, because, forsooth, either a stupid or a vicious minority prefers to be squeezed or objects to being prevented from officiating as squeezers. Is that it?"

B. J. (getting very violent)—To talk with you is like getting into a straight jacket.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will be treated as such in their communications, but their own signature and address, none other will be recognized.]

As to the S. T. & L. A.

First—What should be the attitude of the S. T. & L. A. on the subject of the economic organization of labor? Should it hold such organizations to be needed, or to be wholly needless?

Second—What is the present attitude of the S. T. & L. A. towards the pure and simple trades organization?

Third—What should be the attitude of the S. T. & L. A. towards pure and simple organizations?

Fourth—Does the S. T. & L. A. need the S. T. & L. A. to expose and overthrow the pure and simple organizations?

Fifth—Does the connection of the S. T. & L. A. with the S. T. & L. A. strengthen or weaken the Socialist Movement, and in what way?

[The Roman figure over each letter indicates the numerical order in which the letter was received since the debate started under the Curran system. The Curran letter inaugurating that system is numbered Letter I.]

XXX.

1st. The S. T. & L. A. should hold economic organizations of labor to be needed, for the following reasons:

The economic development of capitalist society FORCES the workers to unite economically. I don't think that statement needs to be especially proved. To deny it would be to assert that the manifestations of organization on the economic field, witnessed in the past, were manifestations of something not required by economic development.—When the economic organization is corrupt, it is because the capitalist is neutralizing the defensive efforts of the workers. His tool at this work of corruption is the corruptible leader, the labor fakir. If politics by such corrupt ways can be kept out of the unions, it means that the worker, in order to get information on the political issues of the day, will have to procure such information from existing political organizations. This makes him a much easier prey for the capitalist politicians, as long as the class-conscious workingman's Party has not as yet been able to assert itself sufficiently everywhere to reach the workingmen through purely political means. Therefore we must have an economic organization where politics cannot be barred out at business meetings.

But to view the necessity of an economic organization of labor in this light is to view it from a political standpoint only. There may be, and in fact are, some comrades that would not allow themselves to become convinced by such reasoning. Without exactly confessing that there may possibly be some flaw lurking in, or behind, the above reasoning, I will anyhow advance a pure economic reason, a very strong one, I believe, why the S. T. & L. A. should hold economic organization of labor to be needed.

The S. T. & L. A. is a political organization that it may be granted, wants to reach its goal as fast as possible. Its goal is the Socialist Republic, i. e., the emancipation of the working class from oppression and wage slavery.

But such emancipation cannot be brought about without the economic development allowing of such changes. Does it now? Perhaps it does, but it is a fact that such a possibility has not yet struck the mind of the proletariat forcibly enough to make it bring about the changes. All that the proletariat can see as yet, is that it has to resist capital on the economic field. Then I say: by all means, let it resist! Only let its resistance be honest and intelligent. Don't let the capitalist have a finger in the building of the walls that they themselves are to storm. Then only can it be decided of what worth those walls are. The pure and simple organizations with their labor fakirs are institutions controlled by capitalists; how can an economic organization of labor be judged by THEM? Before you have a right to condemn the economic LABOR organization you must HAVE ONE, and have it thoroughly tested.

Now then, given a great mass of class-unconscious workingmen, desiring to fight capital, but, unable to grasp the whole issue, confine their efforts to the purely economic field: should that fighting spirit, should those hostile efforts be allowed to run into the ground by the capitalist? No. We Socialists should try to get control of those efforts, and of that spirit, and make sure that no corruption shall destroy them. If then economic organization fails to bring political results to the Socialist Movement (for any immediate ECONOMIC results, it will probably never bring), then it might be said that the utility of economic organization would be proved,—but not before.

I am of the opinion that when the overwhelming majority of the workers,—unconscious of the necessity of COMBINED economic and political efforts in order to successfully fight capital,—only see the necessity of economic fight, then they are still right, as far as their views extend.

Capital MUST be fought economically. The harder the fight, the faster will capital develop. And the faster capital develops, the sooner will Socialism have to supplant it. But the question, perhaps of doubt to some, is: WILL an honest economic organization of labor accelerate the development of capital and capitalism? Most assuredly it will. And right here comes my strongest argument, advanced from a purely economic standpoint, for the necessity of economic organizations of labor.

If labor does not fight capitalist measures of oppression, then there will be no incentive to capital to introduce improved machinery. Improved machinery costs money; if the capitalist can press down the wages of his employees to such a point that his profits will be

just as big without the machine as with it, then the machine will never be introduced; not even invented, perhaps; and while the workers would be more depressed and more submissive than ever, not one single step would be taken towards the smallest possibility of economic freedom for the masses. But on the other hand, if the workers RESIST, if they even try to ADVANCE upon the capitalist repressions, then, in order not to be forced to a position where he will have to see his profits diminish, the capitalist will do all in his power, not only to get into possession of all the available improvements that can be had in the mechanical market, but he will also do his utmost to stimulate invention of new machinery—and thereby he will immensely heighten the speed of the economic evolution that must end in the social revolution, which we Socialists are going to turn into a blessing, not only to the proletariat of to-day only, but to mankind.

2nd. An attitude of hostility, if through the labor fakir it is controlled by the capitalist; an attitude of indifference if it is not so controlled, for we know that if a labor organization is not willing to admit political discussion within it, it can never be of any value to the Socialist Movement.

3rd. The attitude of the S. T. & L. A. to the pure and simple organizations of labor should be what it is at present: mainly one of hostility; for to keep politics out of a labor union means to deprive labor of its most forcible weapon and allow that the workers be handed over to their enemy more completely on the economic field. If the workingmen allow themselves to be denied the right of discussing politics in their own economic organizations, it means that they miss their best opportunity to get themselves enlightened on their most vital interest, which of course, must be watched on the political field.

4th. Yes, if it is proved, and I think it is, that "boring from within" is in most cases futile tactics, then the S. T. & L. A. DOES need the S. T. & L. A. not merely to overthrow the pure and simple organizations (as I think that, given an honest organization, besides those pure and simple organizations, will largely contribute to their own undoing), but still more as the foundation of such an honest organization as mentioned under point 1. This organization, not being a pure and simple one, will, even in its economic dealings with capital, be twice as powerful as the purely economic union, and will of course, greatly assist the S. T. & L. A. in the work of awakening the masses to the necessity of class-conscious political action, i. e., of the need of the workers to vote the same way as they strike or boycott.

5th. The connection of the S. T. & L. A. with the S. T. & L. A. strengthens the Socialist Movement. If it be true that the economic organizations of labor has had, and still has, a part to fulfil and that it hastens the capitalist development (and I think my reasoning under caption 1 proves that), then I, for one, cannot see how such an honest labor organization could possibly weaken the Socialist Movement. That labor organization may not be able to strengthen itself as an effective ECONOMIC movement,—on account of the capitalists' powerful resources to meet it on that field,—but exactly in its demonstration of labor's economic weakness lies the strength that it (the S. T. & L. A.) will impart to the Socialist Movement.

It has been said in this discussion that the party has no more reason to attack the pure and simple trades unions than it has to attack the church and the college, which, it was said, the party does not attack. I think the comparison is grossly incorrect. The one who made the assertion said that all the three are alike the outgrowth of capitalism. Now, in the first place, I would like to know if it truly can be said of the church and the college that they are outgrowths of capitalism? If they were, then they will have to fall with capitalism, but does anybody think they will?—In the second place I should like to know if an institution, created with the intention to FIGHT capital, can consistently be called a capitalist institution. Now, before capitalist corruption has set a foothold in the labor unions, can these be called capitalist institutions. But even then, as also in the case of the church and the college, I don't think it quite correct to call it a purely capitalist institution. Their avowed purposes are not capitalist purposes. Only to the extent that those institutions are CONTROLLED by capitalists, are they capitalist? And to the same extent do we fight them all three. That is to say, we do NOT fight the economic organization of labor, we do NOT fight the church, AS SUCH. We DO fight the capitalist influences in all three of these institutions, at least if such influences are turned against our movement, against the interests of the working class.—In the third place there is a wide difference between a pronounced and essentially LABOR organization and the other two institutions. The class issue can not be concealed in the first, whereas in the other two it very successfully is.

VICTOR FUNKE.

New York.

XXXI.

1st: What might possibly be gained through an economic organization of labor? Higher wages, better treatment and the introduction of safety appliances where there is danger of the workers being killed or injured.

Now, is a rise in wages beneficial? It has been shown by the S. T. & L. A. that the price of products are kept up to the ability of the workers to pay. By the laws of supply and demand it can be seen that this is true when applied to the workers as a class; therefore it is inconsistent for an organization to demand a rise in wages as has been done by the S. T. & L. A. As far as this point is concerned an economic organization is not only needless; it is entirely useless.

An increase in wages in some way is beneficial, while in other ways it is detrimental to the workers. Suppose we had just passed through a panic as we had at the time of McKinley's election, all the surplus products were worked off; there is a great demand for men;

more men are put to work, and the working time of those already at work is increased. This increase in demand for men causes an increase in wages; this increase in wages enables them to purchase more, thereby causing an increase in prices, and as they are working longer hours it enables them to purchase still more—which causes a proportionate increase in prices, and the fact that more men are employed causes prices to go still higher. The result of this is that the workers are working about half as much time longer when wages are high than they were when wages were low; but as prices are kept up to the ability of the workers to pay, they are receiving the same amount of products.

It might be said that a local rise in wages is beneficial because the supply of products would still be in excess of the demand, but this is not true because of the credit system under which we do business. The worker buys his goods on credit from pay day to pay day; most of them are constantly kept in debt; the ones receiving the highest paid wages are about able to square up when pay day comes around; if they have anything in excess of their bills they are spotted by the merchants who generally contrive some ways to get it from them. Should the ones receiving lower wages get a rise they simply pay that much more on their old bills. The merchants receive the benefit and not the workers.

A rise in wages is beneficial in that it lessens the work that is to be done in a given time and the treatment the workers receive is better because they cannot be discharged so readily when men are scarce. The fear of starvation is also removed.

I believe it is conceded by all Socialists that an economic organization of labor does not force anything from the trusts or large capitalists. Bare fists and empty stomachs cannot stand before Mauser bullets and bayonets. And I do not think we could demand more products (and I don't know in what way we could receive them as we could not receive them in wages) or the introduction of safety appliances which cost money, from the smaller fry of capitalists, because they can hardly exist as it is. Were they forced to grant more than the larger capitalists, who are having goods produced much cheaper, they would simply go out of business. And I hardly think it would pay to maintain a permanent economic organization to force better treatment from the small capitalists.

In a foot note in THE PEOPLE of February 1 I find the following. In stating different plans considered for tearing down the old trade unions, the Editor says:

"Another plan was simply to expose the fakirs. It was shown that that course was fraught with all the disadvantages, and was not redeemed by any of the advantages of setting up bona fide Unions. The Party members would be denounced as 'Union Wreckers' by the labor fakirs as soon as their denunciation began to touch the fakir's prestige, and thereby threaten his pockets; and the rank and file of the pure and simple Unions would look upon the Socialist denouncers of the fakirs as visionary men. They would look upon such Socialists very much in the way they used to look upon the 'Alte Genosse' Socialists of olden times, who denounced the Republican politicians and the Democratic politicians, but who failed to abstain from setting up a Socialist Labor Party. 'Where shall we go on election day?' the workers asked the 'Alte Genosse'; whereupon they were stumped and had the laugh upon them. So now, if the fakirs, who own the pure and simple Unions are denounced, and their organizations are shown to be tubs without bottoms, and yet no bona fide Trades Union is set up, the rank and file would often ask the Socialists: 'What Union shall we join?' And the rank and file would stomp and have the laugh on the Socialists, the same as they stumped and had the laugh on the 'Alte Genossen.'"

The Party members were denounced as "Union Wreckers" by the fakirs in spite of the S. T. & L. A., and many of the rank and file of pure and simple Unions do look upon the Socialist denouncers as visionary men.

If the Socialists are asked "What Union shall we join?" Let them answer, join the S. T. & L. A.

As there is nothing to be gained by a Trade Union why should you join one? Granted for the sake of argument, that something should be gained by an economic organization of Socialists. The object of such organization would be frustrated should un-class-conscious workers be admitted as members.—For the most part there is no principle about them. Many of them would receive what benefits they could from the organization, and then in order to carry favor with the bosses, would inform him of all that goes on in it, thereby persecuting the Socialists and rendering the organization useless. I have known members of a pure and simple union, who, when the whole organization was out on strike, went a few miles away from home, had their rail road fare paid by the organization, and then went into the mines and scabbed. Such a man is a fair sample of an un-class-conscious man, and if there are any who think they should be organized, I would suggest that we organize the four-legged asses too; they are not so docile as the two-legged variety and when it comes to kicking, a quality the two-legged variety do not possess, they can get there with all four. The four-legged ones cannot carry news, and they cannot vote for their masters on election day. Put a mule in a parlor and it still remains a mule; so with an un-class-conscious workingman in a New Trade or Labor Union.

Could it be shown that something could be gained through an economic organization of Socialists only and for Socialists only I would be in favor of such an organization, but I think it should be conducted by the S. T. & L. A.

2nd. It is an attitude of uncompromising hostility.

3rd. The principles or lack of principles of the old Trades Unions should be shown up wherever it is thought best to do so. The un-class-conscious ones who believe in them are keeping the

more intelligent minority in misery with them. The fakirs should be attacked and shown up whenever the opportunity presents itself.

4th. I believe it does not.

5th. I think it weakens it because it is energy spent for something that cannot be gained, and if anything could be gained it would be injurious to the Party by alleviating the sufferings of the unclass-conscious workers who will not think and try to better their conditions so long as their stomachs are full.

By referring to the S. L. P. vote it will be seen that hard times make Socialists. When times were hardest the S. L. P. vote increased and vice versa.

Thomas J. Scott.

Blandburg, Pa.

## Election in Roanoke, Ill.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—The municipal elections of April 15 had the following result: Socialist Labor Party, F. W. McVay, for president of the village board, polled 84 votes, Jules Pruvost, for trustee, 69 votes, Paul Riviere, Jr., for trustee, Wm. Leonard, 68 for trustee, Wm. Cashen, 76 for village clerk, The Citizen, or rather the capitalist-Republican combination, to down the working class, polled for president of village board, Jos. R. Claudin, 153 votes for trustee, Jacob Sand, Jr., 163 votes, G. R. Swigart for trustee, 161 votes, Samuel Ramsey for trustee 154 votes, Robert Gish, for village clerk 156 votes.

We have no complaint to make. Taking everything into consideration, with all the saloons, five in number, to work against in which they did exceedingly well, by enticing a great many wage slaves into their resorts, which of course, meant that they should not thirst, as there is no drought of beer, at this particular period, election time. Of course many of those wage slaves are too poor to buy this article, for a number of them are not making more than \$1.25 per day; and to be sure those dealers in the extract of malt and hops, do not give away so freely at any other time. So those poor creatures that avail themselves of this opportunity must stow away enough, as do the camels while crossing the great desert, to last several days. It was amusing to see some of those the next morning after the election talk about "dry as a fish out of water."

But the election was over, and booze had returned to its usual price and is again a commodity to be sold for profit at least until next election.

Workingmen who are guilty of this particular habit, should think before acting. They will find that they are being led astray. Why are those capitalists right bowers so anxious to carry every election? No doubt it is because they are hirelings of the capitalist class, and to down a party such as the Socialist Labor Party is their sole ambition, because they know full well if the Socialist Labor Party is victorious that it will do all in its power to advance the interests of the working class, which of course would be detrimental to the capitalist class.

I was noticed that there were some that failed to vote and no doubt some of them were intimidated or afraid to go to the poles. The workingmen of Roanoke should be made acquainted with this passage from the Declaration of Independence:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.—That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.—That whenever any form of government becomes destructive of their ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

It should be plain to workingmen that our forefathers have left no stone unturned for our future safety. It is up to the workingmen. If we continue to boost the capitalists by voting for capitalism, just that much longer will we be robbed of our products. The working class have been clubbed and shot for striking at Hazelton, Homestead, Warden, Pana, Verdun, Albany and other places too numerous to mention. They must become enlightened to the extent that they will begin to reason and see that the Socialist is right when he says the ballot box is THE place to strike; a strike there and for such a cause, is worth more than a thousand strikes for a morsel of bread.

A COMRADE.

Roanoke, Ill., May 2.

## Kangs' Scheme of Fraud Balked in Minnesota.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—On the 26th of April expires the time in which nominations for city officers can be filed. I, as the Section's Notary, filed on the 7th of February the petition nominating A. W. Anderson as the S. L. P. candidate for Mayor. Later on the Kangs petitioned the State legislature which was in special session to grant them the right to change their name from "Social Democratic Party" to the "Socialist Party." They could not continue to humbug the workingmen under the name any longer on account of a law passed by the legislature at its last regular session prohibiting any party subsequently formed from taking any part of the name of a previously existing party. The Democratic members were the instigators of the law because of the confusion to the voters in having two Democratic Parties on the ballot at the last State election which caused many ballots to be thrown out. Of course, the Kangs expected to catch us napping, and have their request to assume a part of the S. L. P.'s name granted. But we met their request with a protest that caused the Judiciary committee to recommend the indefinite postponement of the bill. But in spite of this defeat they scoured the city to get the names of Socialists to act as judges of election for their party which did not exist, and in order to prove that they are Christian So-

cialists they were willing to do good for evil by giving members of the S. L. P. a chance to earn a few dollars as judges. When informed by one of our sympathizers that they would not have the doling out of such opportunities, they quickly replied: "Oh yes we will, we have engaged legal talent and are acting under instructions of one of our legal advisers. I forget the name he went by in New York, but he is known in these parts as George B. Leonard. Any one but a dupe would know that they had no show whatever. But still having faith in the rule or ruin legal midget they circulated a petition nominating P. D. Freeman as "Socialist Party" candidate for Mayor which was filed April 25 with the City Clerk and thrown out the next day by the corporation attorney, O. Kangaroo, O. Kangaroo, what will become of you?

Just a word about this Freeman. When jumped on by the S. L. P. members he would say: "I don't feel antagonistic toward the S. L. P.; all I want is Socialism." And when asked why the S. L. P. he would say it was on account of our trades union policy, but never explained how a man could benefit the American Railway Union BY FIRING A PASSENGER ENGINE ON THE OMAHA R. R. IN THE 1894 STRIKE between Minneapolis and Duluth, not for the sake of a job but for the big money offered by the R. R. Co.'s for men to sit on the fireman's seat and ring the bell while the engineer threw in the coal; and that only for a few trips to give the regular firemen time to change their minds and go back to work.

I always assured him that every S. L. P. man was most bitter in his antagonism to the Social Democratic party and never lost an opportunity to let the world know that there is no identity between it and the Socialist Labor Party.

Late yesterday, the State Supreme Court rendered a decision against the Kangs, "Socialist Party," to the effect that its ticket can not go on the city ballot, also that no political party can take any part of another party's name. The Kangs fought with desperation, but are out of it.

GEORGE F. SPETTEL.

St. Paul, Minn., May 2.

## Fall River, Mass., Answers Augusta, Ga.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—In reply to the request of G. C. Williams, for further information, and as he says: "truth is what a Socialist wants," we would say:

First, that is all we turn out. After a thorough investigation with the limited means at hand, we cannot find any connections between the New England Manufacturers' Association and Mr. Hibbert of the United Textile Workers. As far as we know up to date, the textile workers of Fall River, have received a 10 per cent. advance in wages. Further, the Augusta, Ga., textile workers are on strike at their own request, with the consent of the United Textile Workers. We cannot give any information about that incident, the moving of help from Augusta. Neither do we know how the northern mill men regard the southern manufacturers, but we do know that the northern mill men use the south to whip the textile workers of the north in line.

Also, according to the reports here, all the locals affiliated with the United Textile Workers, A. F. of L., are assessed 5 cents per member per week to assist the Augusta strike. As for the misery, woe and want that the strike is causing—is not that a feature of a pure and simple led strike?

Therefore we say, get off your coats and see what can be done in the line of the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. Educate and instill the workers with the spirit of class solidarity, so that guided by the light of truth, the wage workers of the north and south will march to the ballot box, and once and for all abolish the wage system, thus removing the cause (and with it the effect) of our present woes viz wage slavery.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

Fall River, Mass., May 5.

L. A. 262, S. T. & L. A.

Robert Bateson.

George R. Rigby.

## Correct! Try it Again!

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—It is nothing new to see in THE PEOPLE that some representative of the Kangaroo, Social Democratic, "Socialist" party has given a brand new explanation of the difference between the S. L. P. and the said conglomeration. But it is so entirely new to hear of one of them hitting the mark square and fair that such a case deserves to be reported above all others.

Yesterday afternoon Joseph Andree, the principal exponent of Kangaroism in Minneapolis, well known in all parts of the city for selling "Merrie England," as "the best Socialist book for a nickel," and telling of the glories of the co-operative commonwealth, as exemplified by the post-office, and the horrors of capitalism as exemplified in "adulterated milk," and pleading to the people of this town to "cultivate their brains" by subscribing to "Appeal to Nonsense"—yesterday said Joseph was asked by a young man, for some time an attendant of the S. L. P. Reading Room, what is the difference between the S. L. P. and the S. D. P.? Joe rose to his full length, stretched his arm characteristically towards the heavens, and said in an outburst of eloquence for which he is famous: "THE DIFFERENCE IS THAT THE S. L. P. IS GETTING AHEAD OF US, and then, the subject being thoroughly covered from all sides, he went on with the "cultivation of the Minneapolis brain."

This "getting ahead" is all the more remarkable when we remember the watchword with which the Minneapolis Kangs launched their rotten bark, to wit: "We (the S. D. P.) must succeed; they (the S. L. P.) must go under because WE (the S. D. P.) HAVE THE BRAINS, THE SPEAKERS AND THE MONEY."

The "brains" they had evidently were no good for the "cultivation of brains," "speakers" could not delude the Minneapolis workingmen, and "money" could

not buy S. L. P. energy and determination—so we (the S. L. P.) are "getting ahead" of them (the S. D. P.), alias "Socialists," alias Kangaroos) and there can now be no question but that this is the real difference between the S. L. P. and the S. D. P., for Joe Andree said so, and he has long been known as an authority on Kangaroism. In this case, at least, the S. L. P. says yea, and amen.

Militants of the land, forge onward, and make this difference so great that before long it will be felt by every one of them, until at last the Arm and Hammer shall smash every freak and fakir and the S. L. P. stand triumphant on the top.

MILITANT.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 5, 1902.

## Faking the Miners.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—I have to record another failure act for the Organized Scabbery. On the first day of May a meeting was called without notice for transacting business of death and accident fund of the Narra-kine Mine P. C. Co., at Mannechor Hall, U. M. W. headquarters of Suterville, Pa. Here all miners and mine laborers of the said mine came, and the new by-laws made by the company was introduced. By the new by-laws, instead of paying 25 cents check off to the company, we have to pay 40 cents. The benefit was for the miners to raise a pension fund. It was claimed that any miner that got the benefit, but if a miner would get discharged from the P. C. Co., he would lose all benefit. So the company would be the gainer by every miner it discharged, and as there is no appeal from its discharge, the Co. has the bulge on the men.

So the so-called capitalist lackeys of the company, the introducers of this by-laws always said it was a good thing; that it would benefit the miners all right. At last the miners came to know that they were going to get rated. After a little discussion they made a motion to let the fund stay as it was; continue to have 25 cents checked-off. An amendment was made to do away with the fund altogether, so as not to have all the miners subjected to the company, so they wouldn't rebel against it. So the question was called. The dupes were the majority and got it to remain as it was.

After this business was through the U. M. W. Local opened their meeting and one of the small freaks and the company's lackeys said all that want to join this union stay, and all who don't shall vacate the hall. We said all right. Then Comrade Sambucco was asked, Do you want to join? He said no, but wanted to tell them why he said no, and the reason he did not join, and he went on to say that the U. M. W.'s principles was to fight the present system of capitalism, to fight these gigantic Trusts. He told them that the only way to fight the present system was politically as well as economically. And he told them that the U. M. W. of A. was controlled by the capitalists. It was for nothing else than to benefit the capitalists. He then started to roast them on the acts of their labor fakirs, and capitalist lieutenants. The fakirs cried out: "Mr. Chairman, what's the matter? This fellow has no business to talk here, this is the U. M. W. meeting. Sambucco was choked off with: "You are nothing but union wreckers." We had to go out chasing us like dogs.

Fellow miners: that is the work of the political crooks and labor fakirs. When any workingman tries to explain the right thing they choke him off. If they didn't you would come to know that the U. M. W. is controlled by Mark Hanna and is only to protect the employers. The bona fide organization is the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. We always challenged them to debate, but they don't dare to accept. We give three cheers for the S. T. & L. A., and the S. L. P.

ALLIANCE 340, S. T. & L. A.

Blythedale, Pa., May 8.

## Section Hamilton's Sturdy Fight.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—Section Hamilton, S. L. P., has again to fight for the right of assemblage and free speech on the street. Comrade Lockart Gordon, our candidate for the Provincial Assembly and the speaker on the 1st of May at a meeting held on the Goer, got a summons to appear before the police magistrate and answer to the charge of "obstructing the street." To-day the case was tried. Gordon defended himself and while all of the evidence for the prosecution was in favor of Gordon, still he was fined \$30.00 costs or 21 days in jail, he being willing to endure that hardship the Section will allow him to remain there, and continue the fight with other speakers from Toronto and London.

The evidence of four policemen ran thus: He said any man who voted for the Grit or Tory candidates scabbed their vote. There was no evidence of a breach of the peace.

There was no language tending to riot. He said on the 14th of September last there was twelve officers present in plain clothes but there was only one now. That was because there was an election on. One officer said the meeting caused discussion and when questioned by Gordon if Grit and Tory meetings did not also cause discussion, all he could say was that their was more feeling in the discussion at this meeting.

A Party member giving evidence said that it was legal to hold meetings on the street and the prosecuting attorney added: "Quite so, quite so, but why didn't you go somewhere else, to the parks for instance, or away in the west or east end?" Yes why don't the Socialist Labor Party go to the woods in Manitoulin Island like the freak Socialist League, and leave the capitalist class alone. After being sentenced the comrade told the court that the Socialist Labor Party would hold meetings on the streets of Hamilton whether they went to jail for 21 days or 21 months.

While the Hamilton papers are giving considerable notice pro and con of this affair, the Toronto papers up to date

haven't had one line concerning it; and here we are holding several street meetings each week with no interruption from the police.

J. E. F.

Toronto, Canada, May 3.

## A Call for Nels Lofdahl.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—Kindly insert the following. Will Nels Lofdahl, member of Section Duluth write to the secretary, L. F. Dworschak, immediately. It is of the utmost importance and means much to Comrade Lofdahl.

L. F. DWORSCHAK.

Duluth, Minn., May 2.

## LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

E. W. G. Bingham, Utah.—1st. Most assuredly. In the bankruptcy of capitalist production, it is bound to seek refuge in municipal and national ownership. The capitalist class could continue to reap its profits through the bonds that it would saddle on the Government; and, being itself government, it would be able to subjugate the workers more effectively.

On this head the parallel is equal with England. George III. had to send his redcoats over here to keep the colonists down when they would not sweat dividends for him (taxes they called it); and so capitalists today have themselves to bustle so to secure the dividends out of their wages. The capitalists of the United States, on Queen Victoria, who held large blocks of stocks in that concern, and whose dividends were in danger during the strike. He did not have to worry over the strike, like her grandfather, George III., had done: Grover Cleveland did the job for her. And so, if capitalist municipalization or nationalization takes place, the capitalist government can directly attend to the whole business.

2d. Such a government might be named "Fool-Socialists' Paradise."

Other questions next week.

By the way you will find those two questions covered in the speech, "The Warning of the Gracchi," that will appear in the Sunday issue of the 25th or the WEEKLY of the 31st instant.

G. F. S. ST. PAUL, MINN.—The facts were in the editorial. Copies of the DAILY containing it were sent to you.

T. W. LOUISVILLE,



## OFFICIAL.

**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**  
Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Road street, New York.  
**SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.**  
—W. S. Corbin, Secretary, 70 Colborne street, London, Ontario.  
**NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY.**  
2-6 New Road street. (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**  
Regular meeting held on May 9th at 2-6 New Road street, N. Y. in the chair. Present, Julius Hammer and Adolph Klein, the latter without excuse. The financial report for the week ending May 3d, showed receipts, \$82.90; expenditures, \$58.51.

Replies received from nominees for managing committee of the DAILY PEOPLE, showed four of the five nominated had accepted the nomination, namely, B. Tourouff, Edward C. Schmidt, John D. Stegeman and P. Machauer, and that the fifth, A. S. Levine, declined for the reason that he was unable to attend meetings. It was resolved to increase the number of the committee from five to seven and elect all the four who had accepted.

The National Secretary presented a draft of a call for general vote to amend the constitution as per propositions received from a number of Sections. Call adopted as read and ordered published. A further draft was presented of a letter to be sent to the Parti Ouvrier of France in regard to the next International Congress to be held at Amsterdam. The draft was adopted and it was resolved that the Irish Socialist Republican Party be also communicated with in regard to this matter.

A letter was received from Troy, N. Y., to the effect that an attempt was made to organize an Italian school for "Socialism," and that the men behind that move were men expelled from the Party for treason to the working class. Resolved, to inform Troy that the Section has full jurisdiction over the territory covered by its charter, and has therefore the right to repudiate any move to foist on the movement in Rensselaer County something the Section disapproves of. The National Secretary was also instructed to communicate with Section Albany County in regard to this matter.

Section Cincinnati, O., reported the expulsion of Fred Katerle for holding office in a pure and simple union. Section Onondago County, N. Y., reported expulsion of E. C. Elston for slander. Section St. Louis, Mo., sent a statement bearing upon the resignation from the Party of L. C. Fry, and explaining the reasons that led up to the resignation, asking that the statement be published for the sake of making known the fact that C. L. Fry was no longer connected with the Party. In view of the fact that the resignation has already been made known through the Party press, it was thought unnecessary to publish the rather lengthy statement. A communication was received from Section New York asking why the N. E. C. printed a circular outside of the job printing office of the Labor News Co. The National Secretary was instructed to reply and point out the petty character of the matter involved and point out also the evident motives of those who engineered this matter through the Section at a time when all our attention and energy should be concentrated on important Party work. E. Siff, who had prevailed upon his and another Assembly District, to make of this matter an issue and who had been instrumental in having the inquiry made, argued against the motion to instruct. Vote on motion taken by roll call. In favor of the motion: Klineally, Forbes, Katz and Gillhaus. Against: Siff.

Letters were received from L. Sanial and H. Simpson bearing upon the matter of editorial management of the DAILY PEOPLE during the leave of absence of the editor, Sanial agreeing to furnish regularly editorial and other articles, Simpson stating that for reasons both public and private he cannot accept. The National Secretary reported that, with the aid promised by Comrade Sanial, and Justus Ebert, now of the editorial staff, satisfactory arrangements can be made. Section Union County, N. J., sent a set of by-laws. Secretary instructed to inform the Secretary that, under the provisions of Article XI, Section 11, of the Party Constitution, these must go to the State Executive Committee. The Labor News Co. sent financial report for the month of April, which was filed.

It was then decided to take up the matter of amalgamating the DAILY PEOPLE and the Labor News Co. under one management as proposed by Julian Pierce and adopted by the N. E. C. at its meeting on March 7, the execution of which had been delayed because of the change of management that had since taken place. After an exhaustive discussion on the merits of the proposition, it was resolved to instruct the manager of the DAILY PEOPLE to take full charge on Monday morning, May 12, the term of the present manager to expire on Saturday, May 10. Vote on motion stood 4 in favor and 1 against. Adjourned.

John J. Kinnely,  
Recording Secretary, pro tem.  
**CANADIAN S. L. P.**  
Regular meeting of the N. E. C. held at Headquarters, 250 1/2 Dundas street, London, Ont., May 6, 1902.  
F. Hasegrove in the chair. Ross appointed corresponding secretary, pro tem in place of L. P. Courtenay, who was absent without cause.  
Communications received and read from Sections Toronto, Hamilton, St. Thomas, and Vancouver, also from Comrades Woodley of Toronto, C. Johnston, Slocum City, B. C. and from Farwell of Toronto, regarding affairs in Hamilton. Secretary instructed to attend to answer those requiring replies. Communication from Comrade Woodley regarding printing press, type, etc., laid on the table to come up for consideration when matter of printing press is to be finally dealt with.

Letter accepting editorship of N. E. C. literature under control of the N. E. C. received from Comrade H. B. Ashplant and filed.  
Matter of printed stationery laid over until printing press matter is decided. Regarding affairs in Hamilton, where Comrade Gordon, as reported in the public press, has been arrested and fined, for obstructing the highway by speaking in the interest of the S. L. P. upon the Gore.

The N. E. C. instructed Comrade Hasegrove to consult a solicitor regarding the matter of having Comrade Gordon nominated for Hamilton while under sentence for this offense. Also that the National Secretary write and have an exact copy of the indictment as appearing on the books of the police court, for the information of the N. E. C.  
Moved that Comrade Ross and Wade be appointed to inspect and report regarding a printing press offered for sale by the Advertiser Printing Company, carried.  
Moved that the account for printing Constitutions be paid, carried.  
D. Ross, Secretary, pro tem.

## CALL FOR VOTE.

New York, May 11th, 1902.  
To the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party.

Greeting:  
Acting upon a suggestion of the National Executive Committee, the Sections named below have submitted to the N. E. C. propositions to amend Article XI, Section 1, of the Party Constitution, in such a way as to extend the time within which a vote on amending the said constitution must be taken from ten weeks to fifteen weeks.  
These propositions are herewith submitted and, acting under the constitution as it now stands, five weeks are herewith set aside for amendments, these five weeks to begin on Saturday, May 17th, the date of the WEEKLY PEOPLE in which this call is published, and to expire on Saturday, June 21st, five weeks later, and after that only five weeks are left to take the vote in.

Sections Cleveland, O.; Easton, Pa.; Everett, Mass.; Lynn, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Roanoke, Va.; Tacoma, Wash.; Westchester Co., N. Y., propose that the last sentence of the first paragraph of Article XI, Section 1, of the Party Constitution, beginning with the word "The" on Page 14, and ending with the word "issued" on Page 15, shall read as follows:

"THE RESULT OF THE VOTE MUST BE REPORTED TO THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE WITHIN FIFTEEN WEEKS AFTER THE FIRST CALL WAS ISSUED."

Section Kansas City, Mo., proposes the following amendment:  
"THAT SECTION 1, OF ARTICLE XI, OF THE CONSTITUTION BE SO AMENDED AS TO ALLOW TEN WEEKS TO SEND OUT AND ACT ON AMENDMENTS TO A PROPOSITION, AND FIVE WEEKS MORE IN WHICH TO TABULATE AND DECLARE THE RESULT ON THE PROPOSITION AS AMENDED, AND EMPOWERING THE N. E. C. TO MEET ONCE A WEEK OR OFTEN, IF THOUGHT NECESSARY, TO CARRY THE VOTE AS RECEIVED. AS SOON AS IT IS THEREBY ASCERTAINED THAT A MAJORITY OF SECTIONS OR MEMBERS HAVE VOTED IN FAVOR OF THE MAIN QUESTION, IT SHALL BE IN FULL FORCE AND EFFECT, AND THE COMPLETE VOTE MAY BE TABULATED AND ANNOUNCED ANY TIME WITHIN THE FIFTEEN WEEKS' LIMIT."

While these propositions are open to amendment, it will not be amiss to remind the Sections that the purpose of the method pursued was to give all the Sections a chance to make their propositions first and then leave the hands of the N. E. C. free to issue the call for the vote on the very day the first five weeks expire, in other words to send in no more amendments, and reserve the last five weeks in full for the sending out and the taking of the vote.

For the National Executive Committee,  
S. L. P.,  
Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

## CONNECTICUT STATE CONVENTION.

The Connecticut State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party will be held at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street, Hartford, May 30, 1902.

Let each section send a full delegation. Let each section furnish candidates for a full State ticket and let each section send a complete report of its work since the last convention.

The Convention will assemble at 9 A. M. sharp. Those desiring lodgings should notify the committee at once so that arrangements can be completed.

Connecticut State Committee,  
Jas. J. Manee, Secretary.

**OHIO S. L. P. STATE CONVENTION.**  
The Ohio State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party will be held at Cleveland, Friday, May 30.

Delegates and visiting comrades are requested to notify the chairman of the Reception Committee, Comrade Robert Zillmer, 40 Bowley street, at what time and on what train they will arrive.

The headquarters of the Reception Committee will be at the office of the "Cleveland Volkfreund," and "Socialistische Arbeiterzeitung," 229 St. Clair street, corner Ontario street, second floor.

We recommend Hotel Pence, corner Superior and Spring streets, to comrades who wish hotel accommodations.

The convention will be called to order at 9 A. M. in Sions Hall, (Germ. Am. Bank Building) 356 Ontario street, top floor.

P. C. Christiansen, Secretary.  
Cleveland, O., May 1, 1902.

## SPECIAL FUND.

(As per Circular Letter, Sept. 3, 1901.)  
Previously acknowledged.....\$5,699 65  
Section Hartford, Conn., May Day collection.....3 28  
C. M. White, South Sharon, Pa.....50  
Section Collinsville, Ill.—George W. Smith, \$1; Philip Vent, \$1; Wm. W. Cox, \$1; Peter Mes, tel, \$1.....4 00

\$5,707 40  
EDWARD DITTRICH, Cashier.

## CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

To the Secretaries of the State Executive Committee and Organizers of Sections, Socialist Labor Party in particular and Comrades in general:

This is to notify you that my address now is: 207 Matagorda street, San Antonio, Texas.

Frank Leitner, Secretary, Texas State Executive Committee.

## ATTENTION, LONG ISLAND CITY AND QUEENS COUNTY.

A STEREOTYPED LECTURE ON "THE DEVELOPMENT OF MACHINERY AND THE FORMATION OF TRUSTS," WILL BE DELIVERED BY RUDOLPH KATZ, ON THURSDAY, MAY 22, AT 8 P. M., IN McKELLEN'S HALL, 42 EAST AVENUE, CORNER THIRD STREET, LONG ISLAND CITY.  
THE LECTURE WILL BE HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE NEW YORK STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY, AND WILL BE THE OCCASION FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF SECTION LONG ISLAND CITY. RESIDENT PARTY MEMBERS AND SYMPATHIZERS ARE INVITED TO ATTEND. ADMISSION WILL BE FREE.

## NEW YORK STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The regular meeting of the Committee was held on May 9th, 1902, at 2-6 New Road street. Comrade A. C. Kihn acted as chairman. Present: A. C. Kihn, H. Kuhn, E. Mueller and A. Moren. The minutes of the previous meeting were accepted as read. Section Westchester County sent in a series of by-laws, which were received and are to be revised by a sub-committee, elected for this purpose. Comrades Moren and Mueller to act as the sub-committee.

Two applications for membership at large from Leopold Micheliens and Hector Micheliens, both of Randolph, N. Y., were received and accepted. The treasurer's financial report for April, 1902, is as follows: Cash on hand April 1st, \$94.80; receipts for April, \$65.52, making a total of \$160.32. Expenses for agitation and leaflets, \$42.23, miscellaneous \$1.26; leaving a balance of \$116.83.

Comrades Kihn and Mueller reported progress relative to the work of organizing Long Island City. A special meeting of the Committee is to be held on Friday, May 16th at 6 P. M. Adjournment followed.

A. Moren, Recording Secretary.

## PRESENTS RECEIVED FOR THE S. L. P. A. FAIR.

Handsome large picture in gilt frame, from Bamberger & Co., Newark, N. J.; hand embroidered sofa pillow cover, Miss Muoro, Altoona, Pa.; pair bedroom slippers and other articles from Mrs. P. Frisema, Detroit, Mich.; fancy tidy from Mrs. A. Mortensen, Sommerville, Mass.; fancy tidy from Mrs. Dyer Enger, Boston, Mass.  
Articles of fancy work from four Socialist women: Mrs. E. J. Stodel, Mrs. J. Brewer, Mrs. J. Rossmel, Mrs. A. Girginsky, all of Hartford, Conn.

Half a dozen handsome bound books by standard authors, from A. L. Frecky, of Hoboken, N. J.

Handsome gilt framed picture from Siegel-Cooper, New York.  
Hand painted leather photo holder, from Geo. Anderson, Los Angeles, Cal.

Handsome bed spread, from member of L. A. 262, Fall River, Mass.

Fancy pin cushion, from L. A. 345, San Francisco, Cal.

Two silk umbrellas, \$1, from Anton Good, New York City.

Two pair small ornaments, one pair large bisque ornaments, two pieces of statuary, and fancy match holder from Cigarmakers' L. A. 141, New York City.

Large supply of soap, cologne, tooth-powder and shaving soap from Colgate & Co.; 40 quart-can of milk from Standard Dairy, New York; one work basket from the amor of a Texas Amadillo, from Mrs. F. Leitner; one Mexican Maximilian dollar, from Frank Leitner; one pair of gent's kid gloves, from J. V. Kendall, all of San Antonio, Texas. (The express charges on this package of goods, amounting to \$1.25, were paid by L. A. 268, of San Antonio.)

Pen and ink stand, from Jos. Fruth; gent's umbrella from John Scramosky; lady's fancy apron and set of towels, from A. Friend; pair of pillow shams and framed picture of Karl Marx, from Ferd. May, all of Elizabeth, N. J.

Milk dish, from Chas. Fallath, of Elizabeth, N. J.

Toilet set in leather case, from Geo. Abelson; poker set in handsome maplewood case, from D. Perskovich; H. W. 50 cents; Schreyer, \$1; a number of small articles from Mrs. Tourouff and Mrs. Vonderlieth; baby's dress from Miss Katz; handsome oil painting in gilt frame, from 30th Assembly District, S. L. P.; two pictures and one cushion, M. Tauber; two baby's sacks from Miss Ray Herschman; cigars from Eckstein Bros., all of New York City.

W. H. Thomas, 50 cents; Thos. Thomas, 25 cents; Peter Schwinding, 50 cents; Robert Davoli, 20 cents; Alfred Belpoliti, 25 cents, all of Buena Vista, Pa., one case and three barrels of toys, games and fancy china ware from D. A. 15 of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Handsome large picture in gilt frame from Bloomingdale Bros., N. Y. City.

A large number of other articles were received at the hall from members and sympathizers who did not hand in their names.

The four rocking chairs were awarded as follows: Golden oak rocker, A. Moren, N. Y. City; Willow rocker, John Holkinson, Newark, N. J.; Cherry rocker, Bryant of the Daily People staff; child's willow rocker, F. Benke, N. Y. City.

The white marble gavel stand was won by the 28th A. D. of New York, they having received the highest number of votes. The full account of the vote will be published in a day or two.

The awarding of the four prizes resulted as follows:  
First Prize, silver table set of three pieces, to Anton Krebs, of Newark, N. J.

Second Prize, large Swiss clock, to R. Coyne, Schenectady, N. Y.

Third Prize, perfectscope, with fine views, to C. O. Tuckerman, of Schenectady, N. Y.

Fourth Prize, silk umbrella, to T. Blazek, of San Francisco, Cal.

The above prizes will be shipped to the owners in a day or two.

D. A. 4, S. T. & L. A.  
Regular meeting of D. A. 4, S. T. & L. A., will be held Sunday, May 18, at 3 p. m., at headquarters, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark. All members must attend.

F. J. Green, Organizer.

## DAILY PEOPLE AUXILIARY LEAGUE.

On Wednesday, May 8th, a number of Party members gathered in meeting at 2-6 New Road street, in obedience to the call of the committee elected at the general Party meeting, held April 10, and confirmed and added to at the meeting of the General Committee held April 12, said committee having been chosen with a view to canvass the membership for the purpose of finding a number of men ready to contribute \$1 per week for fifty successive weeks, and thus create a fund to wipe out the indebtedness of the DAILY PEOPLE for machinery.

A. Gillhaus opened the meeting. The first order of business was the reading of a circular, drawn to secure further enrollments. After some discussion the draft presented was adopted with some alterations. After adopting as the name of the organization just formed, the name of the Daily People Auxiliary League, it was resolved to elect officers and the following were chosen: A. Gillhaus, for recording, corresponding, and financial secretary; Henry Kuhn, for treasurer.

Collections were then taken up, and the sum of \$48 was received, which amount, added to the \$163 received prior to the meeting, brings the total amount collected by the League up to \$211.

It was further resolved that the League meet every first Tuesday of the month.

As to the general purpose of the League, it may be added, that it aims at securing within the United States two hundred men who are able and willing to contribute \$50 within fifty successive weeks, and thus raise a fund that will wipe out the entire indebtedness of the DAILY PEOPLE for machinery. The League solicits all the aid comrades throughout the country feel disposed to give, and it invites correspondence from comrades and friends of the cause who have any information to give or suggestions to make.

August Gillhaus, Recording Secretary.  
401 East 32d St., New York City.

## SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

Official count of election for Alderman at large (to fill a vacancy) held at San Antonio, Texas, April 10, 1902.  
Candidate for the S. L. P., Charles Francis Pollard.

Wards.	Vote.
First .....	7
Second .....	1
Third .....	4
Fourth .....	4
Fifth .....	10
Sixth .....	6
Seventh .....	16
Eighth .....	1
Total .....	49

This is a straight vote as all the other four candidates were on one ticket while we had a separate ticket headed, "Socialist Labor." All who voted our ticket know WHAT they voted for. It is noticeable that we polled some votes in every ward, some in the second where almost none but Mexicans dwell.

Charles Werner, Organizer, Section S. A., S. L. P.

## HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

Section Hamilton, S. L. P. of Hamilton, Ontario celebrated May Day with an open air meeting on the Gore, King str. East, on the evening of May 1st on the same spot where the Party was assaulted by the police on the 14th of September last, four of their speakers arrested and fined \$20 or twenty days in jail; the fine not to be collected if they didn't offend again. For financial and other reasons it was decided to hold the next meeting on Labor's International Holiday.

The upshot of it was, that the organizer, L. M. Gordon who was the speaker, was summoned before the Capitalist Court on the charge of obstructing the street and for a purpose which was liable to cause a breach of the peace. Gordon was fined \$30 and costs or twenty-one days in jail. Of course that means twenty-one days for our comrades as the Party doesn't compromise by paying fines.

We have arranged to hold a mass meeting next Saturday night to protest against the action of the police and demand the right of speech on the public street, also to raise funds to defray expenses incurred by a fight in establishing the rights of a working class political party to peacefully assemble and exercise free speech on the public streets of Hamilton, Canada.

R. E. Burns, Organizer, Pro tem.

## PEOPLE'S EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

The general meeting of the above society was held at Manhattan Lyceum, 66-68 East 4th street on Saturday, May 3.

It was decided to hold an open-air meeting on May 31.

The following officers were elected: U. Brockman, chairman, Annie Haight, vice-chairman, Morris Ackerman, recording secretary, Joseph Frederick, financial secretary, Benjamin Gelman, treasurer, David Cohen, sergeant-at-arms, Messrs. Jos. Frederick, H. S. Pollock, H. Levy, M. S. Meyero-witz, and N. Frockman, governing committee. All members are requested to attend the continuation of the general meeting to be held at the above place on Saturday, May 10th, at 7:30 P. M. sharp, as installation of officers will take place, and also other important business will be transacted. The literary meeting will begin at 9:30 P. M. sharp, at which the Educational Journal will be read and discussed. Readers of the DAILY PEOPLE are invited.

Michael Meyerowitz, Secretary.

## One Dollar a Year

In order that the readers of the WEEKLY PEOPLE may be enabled to subscribe for the Sunday issue of the DAILY PEOPLE, the low rate of one dollar per year has been made. The Sunday issue, besides articles pertaining to the Socialist Movement, contains matters of general interest that are educational in their scope, and of value to all who are interested in modern developments.

Every reader of the WEEKLY PEOPLE should subscribe for the Sunday issue of the DAILY PEOPLE. Send in your order today.

THE DAILY PEOPLE,  
6 New Road St.,  
New York City.

## Authorized Agents for The Weekly People.

AKRON, O.—W. Garrity, 104 Tison street.  
ALBANY, N. Y.—Clinton H. Pierce, 11 S. Swan street.  
ALLEGHENY, PA.—R. W. Evans, 1201 Rush street, W. J. Eberle, 12 Hoff street.  
ALLENSTOWN, PA.—Geo. Wagner, 324 N. Second street.  
BALTIMORE, MD.—Robert W. Stevens, 632 Columbia avenue.  
BELLVILLE, ILL.—Walter Goss, 701 Bristol street.  
BOSTON, MASS.—Frank Bohmloch, 87 Lamartine street, Jamaica Plain.  
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—J. C. Custer, 1,006 Main street.  
BUENA VISTA, PA.—W. H. Thomas, 521 Broadway.  
BUFFALO, N. Y.—E. Reinstein, 521 Broadway.  
CANTON, O.—Chas. Pirrman, 603 Elizabeth street.  
CHICAGO, ILL.—Marcus Persson, 222 W. North avenue; Carl Peterson, 2,494 Lake street; C. A. Swanson, 5,409 Fifth avenue.  
R. J. Welch, 500 N. Fulton street, Pullman.  
CINCINNATI, O.—Frank Gelsner, 1067 Marshall avenue.  
CLEVELAND, O.—P. C. Christiansen, 90 1-2 Professor street, Fred Brown, 229 Isabella street.  
CLINTON, IOWA.—E. C. Watson, 102 Haves street.  
COLLINSVILLE, ILL.—Jos. T. Brecka.  
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.—L. Gunther, 3 South El Paso st.  
DENVER, COLO.—A. G. Allen, 1,820 Champa street.  
DETROIT, MICH.—P. Frisema, Jr., 1011 Hancock avenue, East.  
DULUTH, MINN.—Ed. Kriz, 614 Garfield avenue.  
DAYTON, O.—Bert Klopfer, 516 W. Third street.  
ELIZABETH, N. J.—G. T. Petersen, 219 Third street.  
ERIE, PA.—Fred Uhlman, 656 W. 10th street.  
EVANSVILLE, IND.—C. Schaad, 17 E. Pennsylvania street.  
EVERETT, MASS.—A. P. Jones, 200 Bradford street.  
FALL RIVER, MASS.—Wright Wilde, 121 Fulton street.  
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—M. E. Wilcox, 47 E. Pine street.  
GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.—J. F. Sloan.  
HARTFORD, CONN.—Fred Fellermand, 2 State street, top floor.  
HAVERHILL, MASS.—Michael T. Berry, 12 Arch street.  
HOMESTEAD, PA.—James Lawry, 101 Amity street.  
HOUSTON, TEX.—John J. Loverde, Socialist Labor Hall, 707 Preston avenue.  
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—J. Burkhardt, 204 N. Noble street.  
JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—J. De Castro, 714 W. Railroad street.  
KANSAS CITY, KAN.—Jos. Trautwein, 1113 Stewart avenue.  
KERN CITY, CAL.—C. D. Lavin.  
LAWRENCE, MASS.—Samuel J. French, 65 Methuen street.  
LINCOLN, NEB.—Dr. N. S. Aley, P. O. Box 1015.  
LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Louis C. Haller, 205 1-2 So. Main street.  
LOUISVILLE, KY.—Thos. Sweeney, 1400 High street.  
LYNN, MASS.—Michael Tracy, 15 Ellis st., Suite 6.  
MCKEESPORT, PA.—John Hobbs, 526 White street.  
MILFORD, CONN.—Gust. Lauger, P. O. 773.  
MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Rochus Babulk, 508 Sherman street.  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Chas. A. Johnson, Labor Lyceum, 36 Washington avenue S.  
MONTREAL, CAN.—J. M. Couture, 733 Mont Royal avenue.  
NEWARK, N. J.—A. P. Witel, 78 Springfield avenue.  
NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—Tennis McGold, 231 Sawyer street.  
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—Roger W. Egan, 200 E. Main street.  
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Frank Zierer, 157 Neilson street.  
NEW HAVEN, CONN.—M. J. Bomstead, 12 E. Pearl street.  
NEW WHATCOM, WASH.—Wm. McCornick.  
NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Leon Lecoste, 2,402 Customhouse street.  
PASCOAG, I. I.—Gus Martin, Box 325.  
PATERSON, N. J.—John C. Butterworth, 140 Union avenue.  
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Austin Boudreau, 95 Meadow street.  
PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—Charles Zolot, 1,514 Main street.  
PEORIA, ILL.—George Schlag, 114 Spencer street.  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Charles Hall, 3,802 Cambridge street, West Philadelphia.  
PITTSBURG, PA.—William J. Eberle, 510 Wylie avenue.  
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—P. F. O'Connor, Box 206, Olneyville.  
PULASKI, COLO.—J. Frank, 60 E. H. St.  
READING, PA.—Silas Hinkel, 1,167 Cotton street.  
RICHMOND, VA.—J. E. Madison, cor. Louis and Hollings streets.  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Chas. R. Ruby, 861 Clinton avenue, South.  
ROCKVILLE, CONN.—Fred Hueffner, 18 Vine street.  
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—Frank Leitner, 226 Wyoming street.  
SAN DIEGO, CAL.—George Edwards, 1,529 D street.  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—John Robertson, 832 Howard street; E. W. Carpenter, 51 Third street.  
SAN PEDRO, CAL.—Alexander Muhlbach.  
SAN JOSE, CAL.—Fred Hamann, 42 Eldorado street.  
ST. LOUIS, MO.—John J. Ernst, 2,219 North Tenth street; John Neumann, 510 Julia st.; Chas. Grupp, 808 Geyer ave.  
ST. PAUL, MINN.—Samuel Johnson, 697 Jackson street.  
SALEM, MASS.—John White, American House, 23 Church street.  
SAULT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—P. C. Nelson, 664 Major avenue.  
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—J. S. Weinberger, Box 557.  
SEATTLE, WASH.—Wm. H. Walker, 733 Fifteenth street.  
SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.—Emil Stange-wald, 175 E. avenue.  
ST. LOUIS, MO.—J. E. Madison, cor. Louis and Hollings streets.  
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Cyril Sisket.  
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—J. Traylor, Room 14, Myers Block.  
TALTON, MASS.—John W. Allen, 7 Weir street.  
TACOMA, WASH.—Louis Schroeder, Room 6, Army Block.  
TORONTO, ONT., CANADA.—Charles Kemp, 209 Chestnut street.  
TROY, N. Y.—T. A. Devane, 62 Ida street.  
UNION HILL, N. J.—Otto Becker, 345 Broadway.  
UTICA, N. Y.—John Rapp, 23 Niagara avenue.  
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